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INDIAN SOLDIERS FIRE ON BRITISH IN NEW UPRISING

Severe Street Fighting Occurs In Meerut—Agitation Spreading Rapidly

BIG PARADE IS STAGED

Demonstrators Shout 'Return Gandhi'—Natives Provoked By British Cruelties

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 20.—The Indian independence movement is now rapidly spreading to United and Madras provinces where the campaign is being greatly intensified. A large-scale independence uprising took place for the first time this week in Meerut, an important city in northwestern United Province, which resulted in severe street fighting between the British troops and the Indian people, while the Indian soldiers who were greatly provoked at the horrible cruelties of the British troops revolted against the British soldiers and not only refused to fire upon the Indian crowds but on the contrary fired upon British officers and men, which shocked the British troops in India, a telegram from Bombay reports.

Campaign in Madras

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 21.—The anti-British campaign in Madras has resumed intensity since August 19, and thousands of Indian demonstrators in Madras city paraded the streets shouting "Return Gandhi to us" and "Britons, withdraw," defying British oppression, a Reuter's telegram from Bombay report.

Indian Leagues Form Body

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 22.—In order to form a united front against Britain and to start a strong anti-British move, the Shonan branch of the Indian Independence League and the Muslim League in this city, two guiding organs for the 800,000 Indian residents in Malaya, yesterday formally decided to unite into one body.

The slogan of "India for Indians" has penetrated into every class of Indian residents here and a wholesale unification of all Indian people residing in Malaya has become an immovable fact.

Negotiations were held between leaders of the Indian Independence League and the Muslim League on concrete measures concerning the amalgamation which was realized successfully.

Another phase of the Indian Independence movement in Malaya is the question of the Indian soldiers. They are receiving thorough training and are following the example of the fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces.

An atmosphere of "stand up with arms for the cause of the motherland" is also prevailing among the Indian residents, taking the place of the non-violence principle.

Creation of Indian armies also is desired earnestly by many Indian residents.

City Assembly Ceases Functions

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—The Municipal Assembly of Bombay has completely suspended its functions due to the wholesale absence of assemblymen belonging to the Indian National Congress Party who occupy the majority of the assembly seats, according to Bombay dispatches.

It is reported that the assemblymen refused to participate in the debates of the assembly following arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Congress Party.

Muslims to Cooperate

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 21.—Regarding the joining of the Shonan Muslim League and the branch of the Indian Independence League here, the Chairman of the Muslim League here today declared that his league has resolved to form a joint front against Britain for the acquisition of their independence.

The chairman further expressed his earnest desire that all Muslim leagues at various places in India as well as other organizations should perfectly become one body to attain their common objective.

In conclusion, he strictly warned the Indian people that if they posses a sense of rivalry, they will always be manipulated by the British.

Disobedience Move Worse

Domei

LISBON, August 21—Reports of Indian disobedience movements from British sources indicate ever-increasing seriousness and atrocity it was learned here today.

Clashes between the Indian masses and police corps frequently take place in Calcutta, particularly in the Howrah district where constant uprisings of the masses are harrassing the authorities. A large number of

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Premier Goes for a Stroll at 4 a.m. And Chats With a Country Farmer

Also Meets an Aged Pharmacist Who Served Under Him in the Russo-Japanese War—Delivers Stirring Address in Nara

Premier Hideki Tojo, who delivered a stirring speech in Nara yesterday before members of the Western National Labor Training Institute, went for a stroll at 4 a.m. that morning with a lantern in his hand.

As he came to Saiwai-cho he encountered a country farmer who was bringing a load of potatoes on a little ramshackle bicycle trailer. The Prime Minister of Japan stopped the much surprised farmer and commenced a friendly chat with him.

Asked by Premier Tojo where he intended to market his potatoes the farmer answered that he was bringing them to Osaka. The Premier inquired about this year's crop and put a number of other friendly questions concerning farming and other matters.

After bidding godspeed to the farmer, the Premier walked to the shopping district of Nara where he showed interest in reading the bulletin board which announced the day of distribution of certain commodities. He also looked into the water trows placed at the front of each house. He then went into a "sembeiya" (biscuit shop) and asked the shop-keeper if he had obtained enough flour for the manufacture of "sembei" to run his shop.

After his morning walk, Premier Tojo went back to the Nara Hotel. Immediately after his breakfast he called on the 65th Division and 67th Division of the same Prefecture to inspect the training of soldier and proceeded to the Prefectural Office where he listened to the prefectural governor's report on the general condition in his prefecture. The rest of the morning was spent in visiting the municipal assembly, where he made a short address to the officials and in inspecting the Western National Labor Training Institute where he gave words of encouragement to the new members of the same corps.

In the afternoon he visited the farming districts where he conducted a careful inspection of the actual condition of those who are devoting themselves to the increase of wartime production. After that he paid his respects to the Kashihara Shrine and the Unebi Mausoleum and then attended the opening ceremony of the Athletic Meet held in the stadium located in the outer compound of the Shrine.

Premier Tojo's speech to the members of the Western National Labor Training Institute, which was recently organized for those who

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LANDING IN EUROPE ABANDONED BY U.S.

Instead Will Aid Soviets and Attack Germany by Air, Lisbon Learns

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—The Allies will give up large-scale landings upon the European Continent, and in compensation, the United States will strengthen its transportation of arms and provisions to the Soviet Union via Murmansk, Archangel and Sibera, in order to keep up the fighting power of the Red Army until winter, it was decided upon at the recent Moscow Conference, according to editorial comments appearing in British papers and well-informed Third Power circles.

It has also been decided, it is said, that aerial bombardment upon German munitions, industrial centers and submarine bases should be made as severe as possible so that Germany will not have time to prepare for a protracted war during the winter season.

As submarine bases cannot be destroyed by air bombing alone, surprise landing operations such as the attack upon St. Nasaire should be repeated to disrupt German occupied areas, it is reported to have been decided upon.

It is understood here that the recent attack on Dieppe was nothing but an immediate attempt to effect such landing operations.

7 WAR PRISONERS CAMPS ESTABLISHED BY JAPAN

Directors Named for Quarters In Chosen, Taiwan, Thailand, Malay, P.I., Java, Borneo

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a War Prisoners' Board of Information was set up, and prison camps were officially established at Zentsuji, in Japan, and in Shanghai and Hongkong. The three prison camps have not been enough, and based on the international agreement concerning prisoners of war, seven more camps have been established, it was officially announced by the War Ministry. The seven new prisoners' camps and their directors are as follows:

Prisoners' Camp in Chosen, Colonel Yuzuru Noguchi

Prisoners' Camp in Taiwan, Colonel Junichi Nakano

Prisoners' Camp in Thailand, Major-General Makoto Sassa

Prisoners' Camp in Malaya, Major-General Shimpei Fukuei

Prisoners' Camp in P.I. Major-General Iichiro Morimoto

Prisoners' Camp in Java, Major-General Masaei Saito

Prisoners' Camp in Borneo, Major Tatsuji Suga.

ENVOYS RELIEVED OF POSTS

Diplomats Yatabe and Futami Affected in Change

It was officially announced Saturday that Yasukichi Yatabe, Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, who had recently visited Thailand on a mission of felicitations, and Yasusato Futami, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Thailand, have been relieved of their respective posts, reports Domei.

DIFFICULTY FACING U.S. FORCES BARED

Reduced to Resorting to Guerilla Tactics Following Solomons and Dieppe Defeats

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 21.—The frustrated landing operations on Makin Island, in the Gilbert group, by United States forces signifies an Allied attempt to substitute guerilla warfare for the long heralded second front on the European Continent, in order to appease public sentiment which has been irritated by repeated defeats. This is the consensus of opinion here.

The Battle off the Solomons and the landing operations at Dieppe, both of which resulted in costly sacrifices, were prompted by a similar motive, it is asserted here.

That the United States forces should attempt a landing on the Solomon Islands and Makin Island, is astonishing in view of their inexperience in actual fighting. The enormous losses suffered by the Allies in the Solomons and at Dieppe have shocked the American public, which criticizes the enormous sacrifice of lives and precious materials, it is reported here.

Even in a case in which a military Power tries to retain under its control, an extent of coast line, peninsula or islands, with the strongest of mechanized units and air forces, it is utterly impossible not to leave an opening for enemy forces to land, Hanson Baldwin, the noted American military commentator, is quoted as having said, according to a New York dispatch reaching here.

However, the results of the Battle off the Solomon Islands, and the Dieppe landing operations have demonstrated the difficulty of successfully conducting subsequent operations after the landing is made.

It is no easy task for comparatively small landing parties to maintain or enlarge the initial advantage, Commentator Baldwin stated in the New York Times, the same dispatch disclosed.

ALL GERMANS IN BRAZIL PROHIBITED TO LEAVE

Only Diplomats Exempted in New Decree—Step Regarded As Retaliatory

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 21.—The Brazilian government by Presidential decree prohibited all German residents in Brazil, excepting German diplomats, from leaving the country, it is reported here today.

The new action is regarded as a retaliatory measure against the frequent sinkings of Brazilian vessels by Axis submarines.

MADE PROFESSOR EMERITUS

Six Tokyo Imperial University Scholars Given Honors

It was officially announced Saturday that in accordance with Article 13 of the Imperial University Act, Tadaichi Nishimatsu, Katsusuke Yokoyama, Satoshi Kusama, Shigemitsu Niwa, Kango Takemura, and Tanzo Takeuchi, all of Tokyo Imperial University, have been conferred the title of Professor Emeritus of the same University, reports Domei.

DEFENSE ZONE OF STALINGRAD BEING PIERCED

Germans Heavily Battering Soviets in Kotelnikovsk Railway Sector

REICH UNITS CROSS DON

Construct Strong Bridge-Head On Eastern Bank—Moscow Admits Grave Danger

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, August 21.—The German forces driving toward Stalingrad are battering at the Red forces along a railway line in the Kotelnikovsk section, and in a certain sector, the Germans have succeeded in piercing the Soviet positions, according to a Reuters dispatch from Moscow.

Germans Cross Volga

Asahi Service

ZURICH, August 21.—The offensive and defensive campaign of Stalingrad, an important base along the bank of the Volga River, is nearing a decisive stage. Amidst smoke-screens flung over the Don River, the Germans on the northwestern front of Stalingrad crossed the same river by means of boats and succeeded in constructing a strong bridge-head on the eastern bank of the river.

Meanwhile, a German Panzer which, starting activities at Kretskaya had crossed the Don River, advanced eastward and reached a point within 70 kilometers of the Volga River. Another Reich Panzer unit which advanced from Kalatch reached a point 50 kilometers from the same river. Thus the vanguard of the German mechanized units have already reached the direct defense zone for the fort city of Stalingrad.

In response to the northern front, the German forces are developing an encircling campaign against Stalingrad on the southern front of the same city. Steadily compressing the encirclement net, the Germans are now furiously engaging the Soviets in the northeastern section of Kotelnikovsk.

The Soviet Information Board in its announcement admitted the war situation surrounding Stalingrad as being extremely critical. It is clear that for the defense of this vital point, the Soviets are putting up a desperate resistance with tanks, anti-tank guns and machanized infantry units put into action.

Fierce Attack on Novorossisk

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 21.—According to a Moscow dispatch, the Soviet forces that withdrew from the Krasnodar sector are putting up a desperate defense to check the furious German advance by taking up their positions in front of Novorossisk. German new crack infantry and tank units have begun to be sent successively to the front line today, while a large number of German warplanes are launching a vigorous air-raid. Releasing paratroops from the air over many places, the German side has seemingly commenced a final general attack on Novorossisk. The citizens of Novorossisk have all taken refuge. Turning the city into a fortress, the Soviet side is intending to defend it to the last. The remaining Black Sea fleet of the Soviet Union which had so far given protection to the land units has by this time all escaped to Poti and Batum in the southern direction. Novorossisk is apparently on the verge of collapse.

Parachute Troops

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Several hundred German parachutists landed in the area near the outpost positions of the Red naval base at

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, August 23, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Educational Reform

MIYAKO—The plan for reform of school education has been announced. There is provision for a shortening of the course of middle and high schools. There is no doubt that the proposed reforms will meet with the approval of the public which has been clamoring for similar reforms for many long years.

A multitude of plans for reform of school education have been put forward by the Education Ministry and organizations interested in the promotion of education. One of them failed to take definite shape for the reason that there was no real interest in the school.

It is understood that the reform plan will be applied from next year. This means that students admitted to middle and high schools have hope of starting in life earlier. There is no doubt that the current situation inspired the present move of the Education Ministry.

Under the proposed plan more students will be admitted to the middle and high schools than under the present arrangement. It is premature to conclude that that will be the solution of the problem of the difficulty of getting one admitted to a middle or high school. There are far more young folks anxious to gain admittance to intermediate and higher schools than there is accommodation. We are afraid that the question of "hell" to be gone through by young folks in getting themselves admitted to middle and high schools will not be solved unless there are more schools.

2 ENGINEERING CORPS HONORED FOR VALIANT SERVICE IN MALAY; THRONE HEARS OF BRAVE DEEDS

High Tribute Is Paid To Commanders of Gallant Corps

FEATS DESCRIBED

Japanese Engineering Units Distinguished Themselves in Face of Difficulties

Reviewing the operations carried out by the Yokoyama and Orita Engineering Units in the Malay campaign, Colonel Hanjiro Iketani, Chief of the Army Communications Section who was formerly assigned to the Japanese High Command in Malay, yesterday paid high tribute to the efficiency and speed of the Japanese engineering units in the face of numerous difficulties. His description of the brilliant work accomplished by the Army engineers follows:

The Yokoyama unit was responsible for the transportation operations on land and the Orita Unit that of the sea. That they should be given citations for their gallant deeds indicates a special feature of the Malay operations. Due to the state of shipping transportation the Yokoyama Unit landed in Singora more than a dozen days later than the main force of the Army. At that time the first line had advanced to the Perak River and the Army Headquarters was located at Taiping.

Unit Commander Yokoyama made his appearance at the Headquarters saying:

"The officers and men of the unit have been training hard in bridge repairing at a certain point and are now coming ahead rapidly. Two hundred Chinese coolies are transporting material for repair work and bridge planks for several hundred meters are being carted in case material is not obtainable on the spot. Please send us immediately to the front line."

Yokoyama Unit Shines

As we were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the engineering unit, the confidence shown by Commander Yokoyama and the full preparations taken aroused deep admiration on our part. Thus the Yokoyama Unit undertaking the repair and building of bridges without a day's rest, joined the forces on the front line, stationed 800 kilometers back of the Johore Strait. The unit cooperated with the front line forces by assisting in the clearing of mines planted by the enemy, repairing of airplane fields and in any other work the occasion demanded.

This unit did speedy work that was not matched by any other unit, obtaining fine results from close cooperation between the officers and men. Moreover, all this work was done under the fire of enemy guns. Unit Commander Yokoyama also exerted his utmost in his capacity as the one in charge of transporting the main forces across the Johore Strait. The task of bringing the several hundred boats through pathless swamps and rubber groves to the shore, required sleepless, ceaseless efforts, but this was duly accomplished.

Heroic were the deeds that were done on the night of February 8 when the strait was crossed under enemy fire. The valorous deeds of First Class Private Kiyoichi Yamamoto (later promoted two ranks) are representative of the work accomplished by the Yokoyama Unit.

Sea Movement Undertaken

The Orita Engineering Unit undertook the so-called movement by sea on Malacca Strait. The topography of Malay is such that in advancing only on land enemy resistance is sure to be encountered as the circumventing of rubber plantations and jungles is somewhat limited. Therefore, in order to capture and annihilate the enemy forces, from the standpoint of military strategy thereby was dire need of landing strong forces at the enemy's back by means of movement by sea from Malacca. However, the enemy at that time had complete control of the sea and the landing of army forces from the Malacca Strait was extremely dangerous. The danger was augmented by the presence of enemy planes.

But the carrying out of this plan was an absolute necessity for the Japanese military operations. For this operation officers and men were selected to form a unit with Major Orita in command. Major Orita had been engaged in this sort of work for many years and had performed many distinguished acts in the Shanghai Incident and the China Affair. I can still recall the words of Major Orita as he said confidently, "I can do it. Please rest assured," when he received the orders from the Army Headquarters at Alor Star.

Movement by sea was undertaken four times in all and the distance covered totaled 650 kilometers.

As expected, enemy planes and enemy ships opened attack, but undaunted, the work was brought to completion. The forces were landed as ordered each four times. The advance of our forces from the rear by means of movement by sea put great fear into the hearts of our enemies. Enemy planes continued their persistent attack and the forces lying in wait near the Muar Estuary were especially exposed to bombing from planes at day, and bombardment from ships at night. Although our ships suffered considerable damage and the men injured, the unit never let up in its efforts and kept tenaciously at work.

The last batch landed near Batu Pahat and isolated in the midst of the enemy, put up a good combat for 10 days.

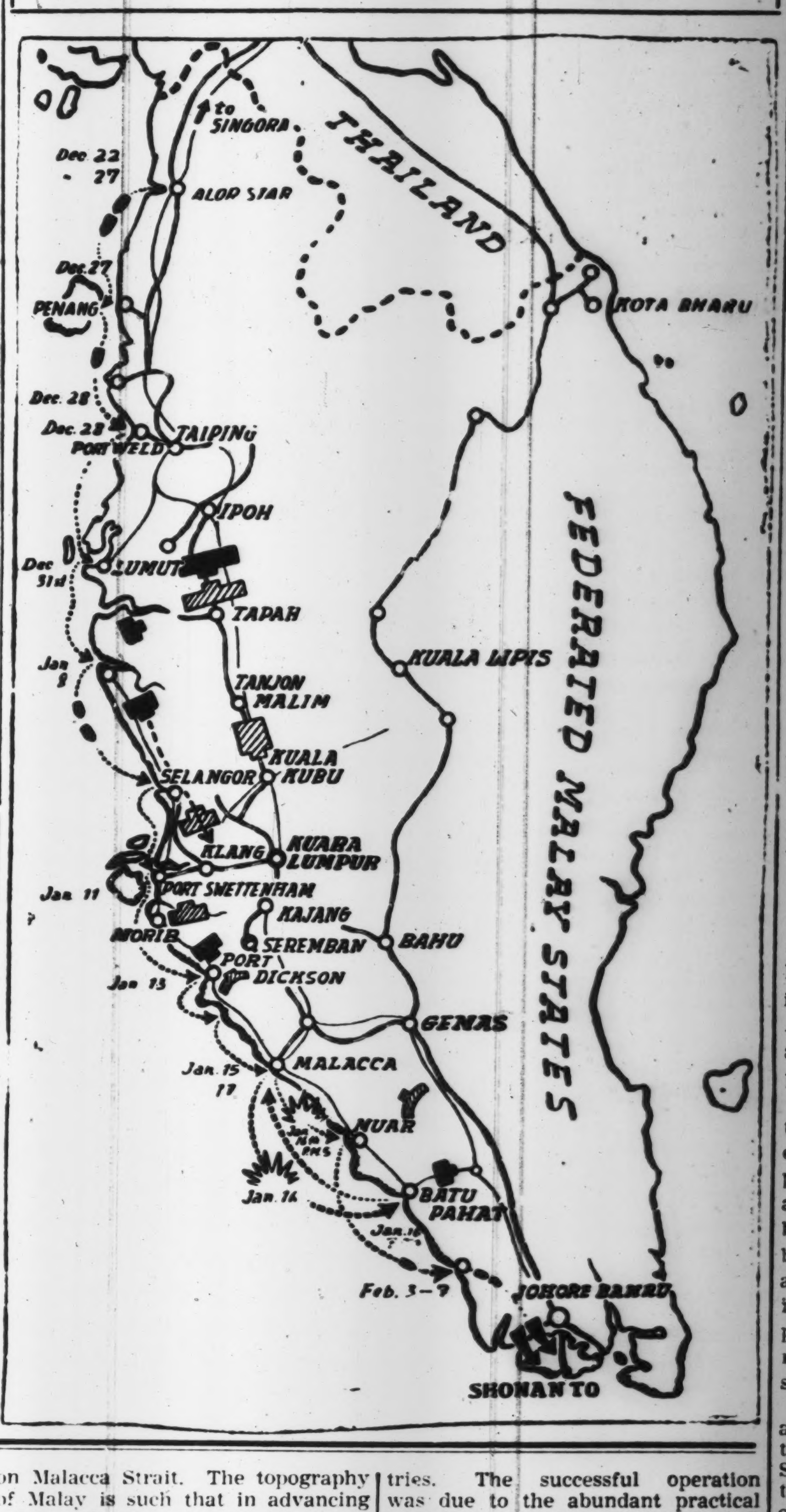
A member of the enemy staff said that they were forced to give up the Batu Pahat, Kluang and Mersing lines, which they had counted on as rear defense lines of Singapore, with landing of our forces.

Unparalleled in War History

The movement by sea is a military tactic performed only by the Japanese Army and in no place will such a operation be found in the military histories of other countries. The successful operation was due to the abundant practical experience based on technical skill of Major Orita. During the entire operation, Lieutenant Nishimura was Major Orita's right-hand man and was active in commanding the boats. Lieutenant Nishimura (from Hiroshima Prefecture) was active in the Malay attack and later met a glorious death while fighting bravely on another field of battle.

The Orita Unit was active under the command of Col. Yokoyama during the crossing of Johore Strait. These two engineering units have manifested fully the spirit of the words "Use technical skill to clear the way for the victory of the entire army" as given in the manual of the engineering forces. That the Yokoyama and Orita units could display their technical skill to the fullest extent and bring such glory to the swift Malay operations is a thing that deserves the highest commendation.

Where Orita Unit Fought



YOKOYAMA UNIT

After landing at Singora on December 30, 1941, the Yokoyama Engineering Unit followed the Matsui Unit by forced marches day and night and caught up with it on January 2 to the south of Gopeng. Collecting the men, machinery and materials arriving in batches from the rear, it commenced operations on the night of January 4 and carried out the tasks before it with lightning rapidity, initiative and originality, always following close behind the Matsui Unit. In order to facilitate the advance of that unit, the engineers advanced swiftly over the roads running lengthwise on the Malay Peninsula.

The Yokoyama officers and men worked for 24 days under enemy fire in which time they built bridges at 56 places, aggregating 1,653 meters in length of span and 330 hours of work. In the interval, they provided numerous lighter bridges, picked out or exploded mines, cleared the ground of tank traps, repaired airdromes and participated in fighting on the first line. They travelled the length of the Malay Peninsula in 34 days, arrived at a point north of Johore on February 1 and there received secret orders to prepare the way for crossing to Singapore in the face of the enemy.

At that time, however, the men and materials to be used were scattered over an area of about 100 miles in the rear. In order to bring them together, to tune up the machinery

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Yokoyama Unit Repaired 50 Bridges in Malay Peninsula

CITATIONS ISSUED

Orita Corps Landed at Singora In Face of Enemy and Overcame Great Hardship

The Engineering Units of the Imperial Army were awarded their due of honor on Saturday when the announcement was made by the War Ministry that citations issued by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area in February to two engineering units whose exploits made possible the successful Malay campaign had come to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

The units which have been honored with their feats being brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor are the Yokoyama and Orita Engineering Units.

The story of what was achieved by these particular engineering units in the Malay operations is the story of the very great role which has been played by Army engineers in the entire War of Greater East Asia in which all hostile forces have already been swept clean of in this part of the earth's surface.

Among the principal exploits of the Yokoyama Engineering Unit is counted its display of skill in repairing more than 50 bridges, large and small, which had been damaged by the enemy forces as they fled before the Matsui Unit which achieved the wonderful feat of marching from the north of the peninsula to the south, a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers, in a short space of time.

The Engineering Unit sprang into action upon the commencement of the operations for the reduction of Singapore and was instrumental in the successful conduct of landing operations by the Matsui Unit in the Strait of Johore.

The Orita Engineering Unit, attached to the Nishimura Unit, had been a continual threat to the rear of the enemy ever since it landed in the neighborhood of Singora, engaging in entirely novel operations which took it back and forth on water over a distance of 650 kilometers in the Malacca Sea.

This unit also took part in the operations for the capture of Singapore. Its skilful maneuverings in the Strait of Johore made possible the successful landing operations of the Matsui Unit with which it chiefly cooperated in this stage of the Malay campaign.

The War Ministry announcement, which was released at 4 p.m. on Saturday follows:

"Citations sometime ago were issued by Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area, to the Yokoyama and Orita Engineering Units which had rendered distinguished military services in the Malay campaign. This fact has now been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

The citation issued to the Yokoyama Engineering Unit follows:

Issued to The Yokoyama Engineering Unit.

The Yokoyama Engineering Unit, led by its commander after whom it was called, took part in the Malay campaign. It was always positive and daring in action. It made it a point to face difficulties. While enemy shots were falling thickly around it, the unit quickly restored more than 50 bridges large and small, which had been destroyed by the enemy. This deed helped the Matsui Unit in the conduct of its difficult operations which were spread over land stretching over more than 1,000 kilometers.

Upon the commencement of the operations for the reduction of Singapore which brought with it the difficult problem of landing the unit to which it belonged in the Strait of Johore in the face of enemy fire, the unit constituted itself the working party of the main unit and after careful preparation made a successful attempt at a landing. Under intense enemy fire it saw that the entire Matsui Unit completed its landing operations, and it acted otherwise in a way which gave a favorable turn to the operations of the main unit. These exploits of the

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SURVIVOR RELATES CORAL SEA BATTLE

Ordeals of Navy Men Adrift in Sea and Their Magnificent Spirit Revealed

The Battle of the Coral Sea comes to life again in the following narrative describing the happenings which ensued after that historic engagement. Tossed into the sea during the heat of the battle, gallant Japanese Navy men struggled with the elements and sharks, but their indomitable fighting spirit never deserted them, writes Navy war correspondent, Senzo Yoshioka, one of the survivors who was rescued after the fight.

His article in the Taiyo follows:

"Once more our people were overjoyed with the brilliant result of the Coral Sea Battle. I, too, was thrilled with joy. But mine was somewhat different in that it went with my gratitude for what my sailor comrades had accomplished and my deep sorrow for those who went down with the ship without knowing the outcome of the victorious battle which I had actually witnessed.

"Heretofore, I had the good fortune to cover many battles as a war correspondent, some of which proved to be real thrillers and great accomplishments, virtually sweeping away everything in our way. But this time it was a new revelation. I came to know the real mettle of our matchless Navy. I could not help learning a great deal more about the prowess, valor, and the fighting spirit of our Navy, for we were made the target of enemy torpedoes many times and we drifted on the sea for more than nine hours.

Escape Was Miraculous

"Miraculously I escaped unscathed from a sure death, but I cannot efface the lingering memory of our gallant men who were taken away in that fierce encounter. Not only was I saved, but also my old companion, a Leica camera. It was smeared black with crude oil. It has come back with me, and relates vividly all of my harrowing experiences.

"My idea of putting this narrative in print is to let our people, and as many of them as possible, know about my heart-rending experience, and through it show how behind this great accomplishment were sacrificed the lives of those who died heroically, and how bravely and sublimely our sailors fought in the face of impending death.

"It was on May 7—the day was clear, the sea tranquil, with only a few scattered clouds on the horizon—that I noticed the first tension permeating from the commander down to the sailors aboard the warship I was on. This was undoubtedly due to the anticipation of a great sea battle according to the latest report. I, too, put new films in my Leica, also, not forgetting to attach a telephoto lens thereto, and waited in the officers' quarters. The reason I resorted to the telephoto lens was that according to my experience, the enemy planes would drop bombs from a considerable height which would hit the sea at quite a distance from the ship, and I thought that the same thing would be repeated today.

"It was a little before 9 a.m. when I heard an alarm whistle through the loud-speaker and realized that the battle was near. Officers and men were running back and forth without saying a word, going nimbly, to their respective posts. With Mr. Tendo, another war correspondent, I went up on the upper deck following the sailors. I finally stationed myself on the topmost part of the ship. There was nothing to obstruct my view, nor anything for me to hide under. It was an ideal spot for a war correspondent and cameraman to be stationed.

"Then all of a sudden geysers shot up with terrific force on both sides of the ship. Unwittingly I trained my camera on them, but with the long-shot lens it was no use. Hurriedly I changed to a regular one. Then ensued a real, heroic battle which the old camera faithfully recorded. I heard terrific detonations, smelled the peculiar odor of the powder and felt the impact of a torpedo. I realized my end was approaching.

"Then and there I made up my mind to do my best for my country. If die I must, I would go fully prepared and satisfied, so I snapped the shutter frantically.

"The anti-aircraft fire was rapid and furious.

Enemy Planes Attack

"The cheeky enemy planes dared to swoop down for an attack. The torpedo bombers were releasing their green missles. Trailed by a streak of white smoke and a whiz they hit the waters. Simultaneously two more planes came from the same direction. Indeed, these scenes were clearly presented to me, and I took them all with my camera. There was no mistake about that. But I could not help imagining what the next scene would be like. So I shut my eyes and sat down in that cramped place. Seconds were ticking by on my watch. No sooner had I felt a big jarring shock underneath, after having heard dull sounds of several discharges, then I found myself thrown out of my place and then I hit a hard object. 'Ouch!' I opened my eyes. I knew I was still alive, only worse for the wear. At this moment someone shouted at me: 'Hey, Correspondent! It's too dangerous up here. You had better get down.'

"But our ship was still advancing. Her cannonading was still going on furiously. I had by this time come down to the ship's bridge.

"The little things inside the bridge had been all blown off by the impact of the enemy bombs, the place being covered by a whitish smoke. Only the bell kept sounding telling that the engine room was flooded. I felt lonesome. Holding back my tears by sheer determination, I went through the bridge and came down on the upper deck on port side.

"The ship was already going down. Then I met the other correspondent, Tendo, and asked him how he was. He said he was alright, and we fixed our gaze on each other's face, understandingly.

"More enemy planes were coming, and I heard the staccato sound of their machine-guns trained on us, and against this our sailors were still fighting from their appointed posts.

"'Take these buoys with you, Correspondents,' saying so, a midshipman handed us two buoys. At the same time I grasped by camera and telephoto lens, which I felt were dearer than my own life. But I felt the weight of the lens, which ordinarily I never felt at all; so I made up my mind to throw them away. Taking them off my shoulder, I tried to throw them into the sea. But try as I would, the thing would not leave my hand. I felt as though one of my limbs were being torn off from me. So finally I closed my eyes, and with the call of one, two, three, I threw the lens down into the surging sea.

"But the old Leica was different. It was the camera that had worked with me to the last. That surely would not go even if I died; so it was firmly strapped over my right shoulder and held inside the trousers with the belt braced tightly over. Then I called to Tendo: 'Let's never separate; let's go together.' Where were we going? There was nothing but a wide expanse of blue sea all around us!

Loses His Glasses

"I felt the water underneath my feet pulling me hard, and saw a big piling billow surging toward us. As it struck my body at that instant, I ducked but was completely submerged, not knowing how far I was going down. It was still light all around me. I realized that my spectacles had been dislodged in the act of being pulled down. I found them on my chest and was able to grasp them, just as they were about to slip off.

"Because I knew how to swim from my childhood, I could see the light underneath the water and even detect my displaced spectacles. The fact that I was not afraid of water enabled me to keep comparatively calm in this emergency.

"But I gulped water incessantly. I felt a pain in my throat. The agony increased, and as I was on the point of suffocation, my head bobbed up to the surface. But it was hot around my head. The sea was on fire all around.

"Then I swam with all my might, or rather struggled to swim. I didn't know how much I exerted myself in this way. But by this time I found my strength was gone, even my arms were beginning to lose their dexterity. Then just in front of me there was a piece of floating wood, which I caught with all my remaining strength and clung to.

"I barely struggled out of this tight place. But nothing could be seen but the big meandering swells of the sea, in which we were drifting. Then faintly I heard 'Banzai,' to which we responded with the same call. Someone started to sing the familiar Navy song 'Going on the sea, bleach one's bones underneath the waves—' and several sailors took up this solemn strain. The singing gradually spread out all over the sea. I was seized with a burning passion, filled with mortification in sympathy for the surviving sailors, as I sang in memory of those who had gone down in the memorable battle. I could not hold back the tears that were welling out of my oil besmirched eyes.

"Each time I rose with an undulation of the sea and took a look around, I could see the sea covered with pitch-dark crude oil and sailors hanging on to floating lumber. Everybody's face was black. Gradually the scattered drifters gathered together at one spot. There were seven or eight men near me, and I swam to them with all my might. I found them all to be my acquaintances of the morning. We exchanged mute greetings.

"Next I observed a certain familiar warship of ours coming our way at full speed. I thought it was coming to our rescue, but it passed us after discharging a signal flare, leaving a trail of smoke beyond the horizon. I was really chagrined, and asked a fellow drifter near-by, rather in a loud voice, if it had not come for relief. To this he just replied: 'We are now in the thick of the battle.' At hearing this I felt ashamed. That's right; we were to get our enemy; we were to cut his bones, as it were, by letting him cut our flesh! I cried out after that diminishing smoke: 'Go to it.' It developed afterward that the signal had meant: 'Take it easy. We will come back later.'

It Was Ordained

"There was no question but that we all fought to the last minute—those who had survived and were drifting and those who went down with the ship. We were virtually in the same boat and under the same fate. Some had survived and others had met a heroic death. It was all a mystery to me. It was beyond human power, and the fate pre-ordained when we were born, such being the thought which clung to my mind at that time.

"All were drifting, some holding on and others straddling the timber. And still others were tearing up their clothes to make strips, with which to tie up the floating pieces into a raft. When the strips were used up, some plucky sailors gave up even their loin-cloths for the purpose.

"At first we were seized with but one idea—that of floating and drifting by hanging on to the timber, but as time went on, we began to feel a little at ease, and here and there could be heard such gallant songs as The Patriotic March and We Are Sons of the Sea.

"These spirited war songs had an inspiring effect on our morale. At least while we were singing all else was obliterated: I didn't and couldn't think of anything else. But this was just temporary. The voices became less spirited; we were getting tired. As I regained my composure, I began to ponder over one thing of which I had not thought of before.

"It was my sense of responsibility that came to my mind when I came to myself. As a war correspondent, had I behaved as I ought to have? That I could not clearly make out, but of one thing I was certain: even if I had been killed by an enemy shot at that time, I would have died with a smile on my face.

"While covering a battle, many were the times when I reflected on whether or not I could gloriously die for the sake of the Throne. But now I am a different man in that respect. I have found myself willing to offer my life to the cause of His Majesty the Emperor and smilingly die on duty. This is because I was born in Japan, raised as a Japanese, and educated in Japan which gives me this keen sense of responsibility. I am mighty glad that I have the privilege of living in this Great Japanese Empire.

"And also actually and vividly I had observed the true spirit of our peerless Navy. When I came up after being submerged under the sea, the first thing I noticed was a white sea-cap which a sailor was waving on board the ill-fated ship. He had stuck to his post to the last minute, without the least sign of leaving it, and was calmly waving to those who had been thrown overboard by the impact of enemy bombs, as if bidding farewell to all and everything, including his parents and dear ones at home.

"I cannot express all I want to say. I only know that the stokers down in the engine room stuck to their respective posts and went down with the ship.

Gunner Relates Story

"Also, while I was floating, the following story was related to me by a gunner.

"I gave the enemy all he could take. I shot down some too. But the gun I was handling was destroyed by an enemy bomb, so I used another one. As I had used up all the shells lying around, I went down to the ammunition room to get more, but I found the whole place on fire. So I thought everything was at an end, and all the surviving gunners gathered together and sat down under the guns. As we faced the direction which we thought to be north and bowed from afar to the Imperial Palace and shouted three banzai, I was blown off overboard by a terrific impact of an enemy bomb. My only regret is that I cannot tell what became of my comrades."

"There was another sailor hanging on a piece of board close by, who had burns all over his body. At first he seemed to have understood what encouragement others gave him. But of a sudden he raised his head and asked: 'May I drink this water?' This was the way he had been taught to ask a superior whenever he came across some water to drink. Nobody would say that he could drink that brackish water. A few minutes after, this brave man died a heroic death. I joined my hands right in the sea and prayed for the repose of his soul.'

"The following is what I heard after I had been rescued: a sailor who had climbed up the ship's mast to save her flag was too late and went down with the ship, wrapped inside the flag. It is the tradition with our Navy to fight under the flag and die with it, and this episode clearly brings home what that spirit means.

"When we looked at the Coral Sea from the ship, it was calmness itself; but we were surprised to observe how undulating it was while drifting. The raft the drifting sailors had patiently made was gradually going to pieces. At each loosening of the raft they went back to tying it up again. Getting a hint from these efforts, they were all in accord to get the enemy the next time. A sailor said: 'Don't die yet, Mr. War Correspondent. We'll surely get the enemy.' Some one said: 'There is a saying that we will come back seven times to life in service of the country; so we'll come back surely for six more times.' In what country is found such a gallant spirit? This would be entirely beyond the comprehension of an enemy sailor who, once defeated, is apt to give up the ghost, content that it was the end of his job.

"While we were drifting the heat was terrific, so hot that many times we drenched our heads with the sea water to cool off.

"My watch was still functioning. The sailors nearby asked me many times about the time. Each time I was asked I wiped off the oil smeared on the glass and told them the time. Each time I was asked, however, I felt hunger and chill overcoming me.

"The picture of my superiors now arose in my imagination. I also thought about my home, muttering that nobody would know of our drifting in the Coral Sea this way. Then I mumbled further that if I could die here, there would be a funeral at home, to which my friends would come. What would my parents say to them. Thus musing to myself, I felt lonesome at times but at other times I could not help smiling.

"Suddenly I heard 'shark!' and my heart skipped a beat. Looking down I saw a couple of big ones playing underneath. I was sitting astride two logs with a sailor, and as I unwittingly raised my legs with which I had been balancing my position, I was thrown into the sea as the logs had slipped beneath me. I swam back to the logs and climbed up as before, and looking down I saw the sharks still gamboiling in a leisurely manner. Then my legs slipped and again I was thrown down, feeling the same trepidation. This happened two or three times, and as a result I felt complete tiredness overtaking me.

Resigned to Fate

"In the meantime, my right white sock, which had been dangling in the water when the sharks were heading this way, and which I thought might at least play the part of a charm, had disappeared. When that was gone I felt resigned to my fate, but never in my life had I considered a single sock as precious as that one.

"A little red thing was hanging down from my hip pocket. I remembered that it was a red gourd which I had been carrying as a charm since the China Affair. While my arm band of war correspondent had been blown away while on board, it was singular that the little charm had stayed with me, which was tied to the end of a little cord, dangling down from my hip.

"When I grasped the thing and thought that I owed my life to it, a sudden vigor returned to me. I no longer cared what the sharks might do to me.

"Fortunately no sharks got any one around us. Why? Was it because of the crude oil covering the

(Continued on Page 3)

Big Guns Roar on Chekiang-Kiangsi Front

Japanese artillery units, noted for their unerring accuracy of fire, played an important part in the recent smashing victories won in the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign. (Passed by the War Ministry).

LANGUAGE PROBLEM IN SOUTH SURVEYED

Says Tongue Used by People Has Great Bearing on Culture Of That Nation

The language problem in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been investigated by correspondents of the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi who have submitted the following accounts to their paper.

Yoshio Shimizu head of the Information Section of the Army Press Corps in Burma told the Nichi-Nichi:

The language used by the people of any land has a great significance to the entire culture of that people. If for instance, English is spoken, the people will have an English personality. In the same manner, a Dutchman would be produced if Dutch is spoken and thought.

The Malayan and Japanese languages have been decided to be used for educational purposes in Java, although heretofore, according to the district, Javanese, Sudanese and several other languages had been used.

Experimental teaching of Japanese by the Army Press Corps in one of the schools, is showing good results. The Japanese Military Administration also has established three schools, able to take in 300 students where, Japanese is formally taught in accordance with the age and intelligence of the students. The term of the school is for six months. The re-education of the teachers of the entire island has also been undertaken. One hundred fifty students live with the instructors for a period of one month, receiving during the time, instructions mainly in the Japanese language but at the same time also taking in things Japanese. Those enrolled in these classes are able to write simple compositions in "katakana" when they graduate a month later.

Individuals Volunteer Teaching

In addition to the foregoing, "The Three A Movement Headquarters" is doing its best toward the propagation of the Japanese language. Besides, Japanese is being taught in various places by individual volunteers. Wherever the Army is stationed, some kind of facility has been established for the teaching of Japanese.

The textbooks had been improvised at first according to individual needs, but the Education Office of the Military Administration is now preparing textbooks beginning with the most simple lessons and gradually advancing.

The educational method followed is to teach "katakana" first, next "hirakana" and then proceed on to the simpler of the Chinese characters. The Japanese alphabet should not be taught as separate letters, but should be learned from the very beginning through words and beautiful phrases.

Correct "kana" usage is being taught, in view of the fact that advanced students will, in the future, be sent to Japan for further education so that they will not be placed in a situation of re-learning "kana" usage if taught merely for exigency's sake according to the sound.

The fervor of learning Japanese among the natives is indeed great. The Japanese language schools established by the Military Administration had a full-capacity attendance the first day. Such conditions were described in the local newspaper, and as a result many cause to the Military Administration and the garrisons to beg for the establishment of Japanese language schools. Even from remote villages where there are no train services come earnest requests, for teachers, written partly in Japanese, saying the village will pay the teacher's salary, that commodity prices are low and that the entire village will heartily welcome the teacher.

From the standpoint of race, the people of Java are more closely related to the Japanese than the people of Manchoukuo and China and propagation of the Japanese language is considered to be taking place quicker than in Chosen or Taiwan.

Spelling from Sounds

The spelling of the present Malayan language is now done on the basis of the English alphabet. So in the future, if the "katakana," Japanese syllabary is to be used instead, the spread of the Japanese language should take place quickly and simply. This has been experimented on children in one of the schools. They write the words according to sound in "katakana" and another person reads them to see if they can be understood. In general it is comprehensible.

Thus it won't be long before the malayan language will be written in "katakana" and the Japanese language completely understood throughout the entire island.

The following is furnished by the Nichi Nichi special correspondent in Rangoon on Burma:

A Japanese language school was opened in June in Rangoon. Schools in Shonanto and Batavia have been opened under the Army Press Corp, but in Rangoon the Army Pacification Corps, consisting of priests from Japan especially in view of the fact that Burma is a Buddhist country, is in charge. Hearing the news of the opening of a Japanese language school, approximately 1,000 applicants rushed to enroll, out of which 500 were selected for admission. The students have been divided into three parts, namely, men, women and youths, with four classes for the 320 men, one class for 410 women and one class for 90 youths, making a total of six classes in all. Besides these, a special class is conducted for the sake of 80 Burmese priests. The classes are held three times a week from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., according to Japanese time, or two hours every other day. Four persons from the Army Pacification Corps do the teaching with the assistance of two Burmese instructors. The students are all very earnest and there are some who can already write compositions in "katakana."

Burma Teacher Speaks

The following is what Tensui Ueda (Professor of Koyasan University), head of the Japanese School in Burma, has to say in connection with the current situation of teaching Japanese in Burma:

The text books have been edited and printed by the instructors. The contents are simple, everyday conversation with grammatical material also included. The instructors examine the text books twice a week for the purpose of making improvements.

The students graduate from the Rangoon Japanese School in one year. Four months constitute one term. Just at present the first term is in session. In the first term chief attention is given in the training of the ear and mouth, and "katakana" taught. From the second term "hirakana" and easy Chinese characters are taught.

There is at present one Japanese language school in Rangoon and one in Syriam, both opened under the charge of the Army. A Japanese language school had been opened in April in Moulmein, but as a primary school and a middle school were opened in June, the language school was given up. Instructors have been sent to these schools from the Pacification Corps. Also schools are to be opened soon in Mandalay and Bassein. The Rangoon Japanese Language school is well attended.

The Japanese language can be fairly well propagated by including Japanese as a regular course in the primary and middle schools of Burma and by opening Japanese language schools for brief courses in such places as Rangoon. As the Burmese have interest and talent in linguistic studies and as the sentence structure of the Japanese and Burmese languages is identical, they have an advantage on this point.

Most important in the teaching of the Japanese language in Burma are the immediate printing of appropriate textbooks and giving of due thought on the teaching method and fixing of an uniform system. Another requirement would be that the instructors should know either Burmese or English.

No Permit in F.I.C.

Japanese language schools are not permitted in French Indo-China and the teaching of the language presents a different problem here, according to Takashi Sogo, instructor of Japanese in the French Indo-China Education Department.

The Annamese have only reached the point of learning a little Japanese brought about by necessity of their contacts with Japan. In the present stage the only facility offered is the night school of the French Indo-China Government. In other words, the persons taught Japanese are those who are ordered to do so by the government, because of some special necessity, or those in some similar circumstance.

One difficulty experienced in teaching Japanese has been that those who are being taught are French or intellectual Annamese who have been educated in the French language and consequently they first analyze the Japanese mentally in French before they are able to recognize it. Thus the most elementary and effective method of memorizing cannot be adopted in their case.

On account of the foregoing reason, an experimental attempt was made to implant a general concept of the Japanese language. This could be undertaken only through explanation of Japanese from the various angles of the French language and grammar.

Public Desire Aroused

Mr. Sogo succeeded in about three months time to arouse in his pupils desire for further study of Japanese and to have them realize that pleasure could be had even in the difficult task of mastering the language.

Practical teaching was attempted after the foregoing stage was reached. The direct method of learning through actual sight and sense was adopted, as difficulty would be encountered in trying to teach indiscriminately on account of the numerous ways of expression, delicateness of feeling and the difficulty of understanding the Japanese grammar. Due to this, texts with a fixed purpose systematically arranged cannot be used at first. Consequently the instructor is forced to make his own plans and program for the day, but Mr. Sogo is succeeding and exerting his efforts to combine the two.

Lessons are given for two hours a week and in the interval pupils are encouraged to study through their own efforts.

Question arose as to whether "katakana" or "hirakana" should be taken up, as the newspapers and others used "hirakana." However, "katakana" was adhered to according to the regular educational process. Special mention must be made of instituting regular examinations whereby the whole class may judge their own ability. First of these examinations will be conducted at the end of August. The difficulty encountered in the study of Japanese by the French, who heretofore had believed their own language to be the best in the world, is greater than imagined. If these people can be successfully taught Japanese, the teaching of Japanese to other races should indeed be easily accomplished.

Bunnies Respond to Kindness

Kindness to animals is a mot to faithfully followed by all national school students of Japan, as demonstrated by these cheery girls shown taking great delight in establishing perfect friendship with a group of snow-white rabbits.

Guests at the Hotels

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on August 21: Mrs. S. A. Fantechi, Mr. A. Hotta, Mr. R. Holzapfel, Mr. J. Hmelnitsky, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mrs. F. E. de Lemoine, Mr. C. Makita, Mr. K. Nozawa, Mr. K. Noda, Mr. Y. Nose, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. K. Yuasa.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on August 21 included: Mr. C. Akiyama, Mr. I. Oohashi, Mr. K. Higushi, Mr. Y. Murakami, Mr. K. Nishio, Mr. Y. Ooishi, Mr. J. Sasaki, Mr. S. Yano, Mr. Emura, Mr. Yamane.

CHUNGKING TROOPS GET BAD TREATMENT

Severe Restrictions on Food Rations, Other Items Causing Disturbance

Domei

NANKING, August 22.—The extremely low pay and inferior treatment given to officers and men in the Chungking army were revealed in a recent report on the payment of soldiers made by General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, according to information received here from Chungking.

The report said that the daily food ration to officers and men in Chiang Kai-shek's army is restricted to 4 shihlian (500 grams) with the officers required to pay for side-dishes, even though the present rations are better than they were formerly, having been raised four times, in January and July last year and this year.

It was reported that the officers and men receive certain allowances for medical, educational, travelling and other expenses, but the amount is insignificant in view of the sharp increase in the prices of commodities due to the devaluation of the fapi.

The report added that due to the extreme shortage of textile materials the Chungking regime has cancelled the difference in the materials of uniforms given to officers, including non-commissioned officers, and the men in the ranks, much to the dissatisfaction of the higher-ranking officers.

In view of the increasing complaints against the inferior treatment given the soldiers, it is reported that Chiang Kai-shek recently ordered the war ministry to make a survey of the minimum living standard of soldiers.

Defense Zone Of Stalingrad Being Pierced

(Continued From Page 1)

Novorossisk, southwest of Kuban today, and are now engaging Red troops in that sector, it is reported from American sources.

The German air-borne landing operation was carried out in concert with the increasingly furious attacks of the German land forces in this area, the report added.

To Change Theater of War

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—The German forces will henceforth operate more actively in the middle and the northern regions than in the Caucasus, Deutsche Auslandberichte declared editorially yesterday.

Quoting the war results of the Orel area, south of Moscow, which appeared in yesterday's official communique of the High Command, the agency stressed the shift of the main war theater away from the Caucasus.

In view of the fact that the results obtained in the Orel sector are not final, and that fighting still is continued in the sector, it should be interpreted as an indication of a new strategy, observers here point out.

The Soviet forces have been divided into two groups namely, the north and the south. The oil fields in the Caucasus, have fallen into German hands, as planned by Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the beginning of this year, thus making operations very much easier, the news agency says.

In conclusion, it further stated that the German onslaught against Stalingrad and the Volga River sector should be counted as the correctness of its assumption regarding the shift of war theater.

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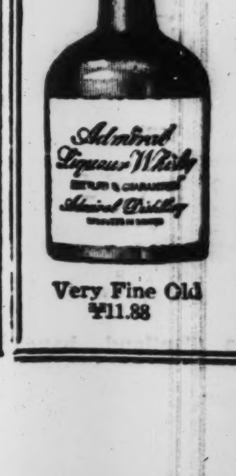

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AMERICA IN TURMOIL AS TRUE FACTS SEEN

Government's Propaganda Can No Longer Hold Back Rising Discontent

"Inside America" an article printed in the most recent issue of the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, a pocket pamphlet periodical edited by Shunichi Ono, gives a fitting description of how America is wriggling under the heavy blows dealt by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia. The article follows:

In less than seven months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which as declared by Japan after a long period of privation and hardships, the Imperial Forces have reduced all American and British military bases in East Asia. Guam and Wake Islands have fallen into Japanese hands. America still maintains Midway and Hawaii but with slim hopes of holding them for long. The occupation of Attu and Kiska Islands of the Aleutians by Japan has virtually endangered the defense of the American mainland.

The people of America are now confronted with the ghastly knowledge that President Roosevelt's assertion made before the War, to the effect that "Japan will be defeated in three months," has turned out to be the mere mouthings of a dreamer. The terrible blow dealt to the American public, as a result of the Pearl Harbor debacle, was more of a mental nature than military. The self-conceit of American government leaders and people was radically upset at this coup de grace carried out by the Japanese Navy.

"Remember Pearl Harbor" is a far-reaching slogan of America in an attempt to enliven the demoralized popular mind. The Pearl Harbor debacle was not the only defeat suffered by America. In the Naval Battles off Batavia and Surabaya and the ensuing Battles off Midway and the Aleutians as well as the Battle of the Coral Sea, the American Navy and air forces experienced abject defeat. However easy-going the Americans may be, they cannot but be worried over this sequence of great losses.

Japanese submarines are executing brilliant operations along the American Pacific coast on the one hand, and German submarines have so far sunk about 400 American merchant vessels in the Atlantic and the Carribean Sea, on the other. Can the American people now shut their eyes to the fact that their mainland faces danger from both east and west? The American authorities, fearing that the announcement of the war results would demoralize the public, are trying hard to distort the truth or keep it secret. They have resorted to mendacious propaganda playing up a mythical American victory. However, they will not be able to attain their objective, because the American public has the liberty of listening in to reports from neutral and enemy countries. This is a great absurdity in a land of freedom like America.

When news of the occupation of the Aleutian Islands by the Japanese Forces and the cannonading of Vancouver Island and the Oregon coast by Japanese submarines was made public, the Americans were plunged into the depth of terror. This was only natural because the Japanese Navy, which was supposed to have been "annihilated at the Battle of the Coral Sea and Midway," and was claimed to have no more strength to attack America, were making redoubled activities in succession. Popular cries of non-confidence in the Government were thus heard louder than ever before..

As a result, people who are now well aware of the serious war situation in which America finds itself, can no longer dance to the piping of the Government. This is in striking contrast to the Japanese people, who are absolutely confident of Japan's sure victory and its undefeatable position, as a result of the successive war victories. When Dutch Harbor was air raided, precautionary air raid signals were sounded in various parts of America, including San Francisco and Los Angeles, where a state of emergency was entered. All the radio stations located in the areas 64 kilometers from the sea coast had to curtail their broadcasting programs for eight hours under orders of the military authorities.

Interviewed by newspapermen, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said: "I told you previously that America must be prepared against Japanese air raids. Many more air raids are expected to be made hereafter." This is a frank expression of America's fear. The "Superiority" of the American Navy in the Pacific, as a result of its "victory" at the Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway has shown its cloven foot, being unable to conceal the truth.

The Washington authorities once denied the military value of the Aleutian Islands occupied by Japan, but later brazenly changed their former opinion and pointed out that the islands of Kiska and Attu, which were occupied by Japan, were militarily significant. The New York Times said, "Had America fortified the islands occupied by Japan and strengthened their military equipment, that would have proved a considerable menace to Japan. And the same can be said of the case of America, to which Japan's occupation spells a great menace." This newspaper editorial is an undisguised confession of America's fears of Japan.

(To Be Concluded)

Over Fifty Bridges Fixed

Map shows route over which Yokoyama Unit advanced repairing over 50 bridges. Circles indicate bridges fixed.

3 Daughters of Hero Yosuke Yokoyama Remember Kind Acts of Soldier Father

Unit commander Yosuke Yokoyama, who was granted the great honor of having his citation brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, has three daughters, Satoko, 26, Tomiko, 21, and Reiko, 12. Interviewed by a Domei correspondent at the home of Masao Shiraga, unit commander Yokoyama's brother-in-law, at 123 Sabuchimachi, Asahiku, Osaka, where the three daughters are staying, they spoke of their father as follows:

Father always used to say that he was fortunate in having the best men in Japan under him. Since being granted this great honor, he is probably more than ever grateful to the men of his unit. His latest letter arrived about the middle of July. In it he said that he was being sent to a certain place and not to worry because he was in perfect health.

He is a kind and gentle father, and especially since the death of mother he has been very good to us. He has never shown an angry face to us.

Father always used to teach us that loyalty was the most important of all things and before he went to war he had an obituary tablet made and went off saying he was now ready to die any time. He used to keep a chrystal ball in his pocket, to hold when he did not feel calm, because, he said, a soldier cannot do his duty if his heart is clouded.

They say that father appears in the motion picture "Record of the Malay War" so the three of us are going together to see it."

Lieutenant-Colonel Toyomi Shibuno, head of the information corps of the division in Osaka, who was a classmate of unit commander Yokoyama while in the Military Academy, spoke of unit commander Yokoyama as follows:

While in the Military Academy, unit commander Yokoyama excelled in English. He was a serious soldier and at the same time had a very kind character. He did everything with scrupulous care. Anything he undertook you could be sure would be done right. He must have shown his character in this war and must have more than carried out the orders given him. He is a person of upright character, loved and respected by his men and trusted by his superiors. I understand that he also took active part in the Nanneng campaign some time ago.

THUMB-NAIL SKETCHES GIVEN OF TWO HEROES

The thumb-nail sketches of the commanders of the honored engineering units follow:

The commander of the Yokoyama Engineering Unit, whose full name is Yosuke Yokoyama, comes from Shizuoka Prefecture. A graduate of the Military Academy, he was attached for some time to the Japanese Army in Manchuria.

He was attached to the Army Arsenal in Nagoya when the Manchurian Affair broke out. He went with the army to Manchuria. Returning home, he went to Chosen to take up a post in a Government high school. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia saw him in service with the command of the forces in Keijo.

The commander of the Orita Engineering Unit, whose full name is Ichisaku Orita hails from Aichi Prefecture. In 1914 he was enroled in the Fifth Engineering Corps.

In 1919 he was transferred to the expeditionary army in Manchuria which was then engaged in the elimination of Communist bandits.

As a cadet, he was admitted to the Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1927. He saw service in the Shanghai Incident which occurred in, 1932. He was attached to the expeditionary army in North China in 1937.

CHINA JUNKS IN USE

Utilized In Marine Transportation For Manchoukuo

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE, August 20.—The famous Chinese "junks," the sight of which is very familiar to navigators off the China Coast have been put to use for long-distance marine transportation, as planned by Japanese and Manchoukuoan authorities.

The first experimental undertaking of the kind was successfully completed when 20 "junks" manned by Japanese and Manchoukuoan seamen and loaded with sacks of soybeans, left Hongkong for Manchoukuo and arrived at Dairen without mishap.

SAI SHOKI RETURNS FROM CONTINENTAL TOUR

Giving no less than 130 performances before the soldiers on the fronts as well as the public in general, Sai Shoki, famous Chosenese dancer and her troupe recently returned to Tokyo from their six-month tour in North China, Manchoukuo and Chosen, the Miyako reported yesterday, Domei reported.

Mme. Sai said that it was, indeed, encouraging herself rather than encouraging the soldiers on the fronts, when performing the "Night of the Vega Festival" and "Chivalrous Spirit," the soldiers responded with enthusiastic applause, the report said.

The dancer added that the actors and actresses in Chinese theatrical circles, such as Chin Shao-yu, Sleang Shao-yun, Li Wan-chuen, Wu Su-chiou, Liang Shao-luan, Li Yuju and Huang Yu-hua, whom she met in Peking were all earnestly desirous of appearing in Tokyo, adding, the famous Mei Lan-fang was not in the city then.

The Japanese should offer them a chance to visit Japan, she declared.

Indian Soldiers Fire on British In New Uprising

(Continued From Page 1)

deaths and wounds resulted when police fired on a group who attacked the police with stones, it was revealed.

Some 13 newspapers, organs of the Indian National Congress Party have been banned up to date, the report added.

In Madras, policemen clashed with the Indians several times and arrested their leaders, it was learned. Meanwhile, in Trichinopoly, in the south of Madras Province, the police there resorted to clubbing in order to suppress demonstrations. All stores there also were ordered to close. Meanwhile, in Godavari, Madras Province, excited masses attacked a post office and destroyed mail bags, it was said.

In Ghazipur in the southeast of United Province, the demonstrators attacked a police station and set fire to it, which resulted in a large number of deaths and wounded, the report said.

CITATIONS ISSUED TO 2 BRAVE UNITS

(Continued from Page 1)

units are recognized as being distinguished.

A citation is hereby issued to the unit.

February 15, 1942.

Tomoyuki Yamashita,
Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area.

The citation issued to the Orita Engineering Unit follows:

Issued to the Orita Engineering Unit.

This unit, taking part in the Malay campaign, made a landing in the face of enemy fire in the neighborhood of Singora. Led by its commander, it quickly shifted operations to the western coast of Malay.

Then it was attached to the Nishimura Unit. When this unit began operations on the sea, the unit in small boats went back and forth on water over a distance of 650 kilometers. While it was engaged in these operations the corps was attacked frequently by enemy planes. A long list of casualties was reported.

There were occasions when fire from enemy gun-boats damaged the boats in which the corps was operating. The spirit of the officers and men of the unit was never broken. It rose to the occasion and was instrumental in the successful repeated conduct of landing operations by portions of the corps to which it belonged at Selangor, Morib, Muar, and Batu Banat, all important points in the rear of the enemy forces.

The operations of the corps, which were a continual great threat to the enemy, did much to bring about a favorable turn in the operations of the entire forces.

With the start of the operations for the reduction of Singapore, the corps shifted operations to the Strait of Johore. It was chiefly employed in giving cooperation to the Matsui Unit in the task of landing in the face of enemy fire. It resolutely performed its functions under difficult conditions. It had to work with more than half of the boats damaged by enemy fire and its list of casualties mounting steadily. The exploits of the unit are recognized as being distinguished.

A citation is hereby issued to the unit.

February 15, 1942.

Tomoyuki Yamashita
Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Malay Area

Survivor Relates Coral Sea Battle

(Continued From Page 2)

sea or weren't they hungry enough? Only the sharks know.

"By this time the sun was gradually nearing the western horizon, and I began to feel really chilly. It had been hot a little while ago but now a shiver shot through me as some spray hit my face. We smeared our skin with the oil, thinking that this might keep up warm, some spread it even under their clothes.

"A couple of seagulls circled overhead, as though looking for something to feed on. We envied the birds, some one cried out: 'I'd like to be a bird.'

"A faint voice came floating from afar: 'There's a mast.' Several times we had mistaken the floating cloud on the horizon or the bobbing head of a sailor at a distance for a ship, but it was now a real ship. Though we could not tell whether it was ours or one of the enemy's, I felt exceedingly happy.

"Some shouted the familiar name of our ship; but our superior officer kept complete silence. He must have anticipated that this might be an enemy ship. The vessel, however, grew gradually bigger as she approached. When it was really known that it was one of our own, there was no limit to our rejoicing. Everybody was saying repeatedly how lucky he was. Whether looking at each others' blackened faces, or at the wood that was leisurely floating, or the sky whose hue was now turning into a yellowish evening glow, everyone was smiling and laughing as if he could not restrain himself. I wondered if I myself were not going crazy.

"The sea was now swept by the familiar war songs which went up in chorus. There was a sailor vehemently calling 'Ahoy!' with raised hand, to which nobody cared to respond, while another was waving his white loin cloth tied to the end of a stick. The sinking sun in crimson painted the western sky in golden afterglow. I tried to call 'Mother.' All of us were finally rescued in the dark of the night.

"After I boarded the ship I found myself shaking with joy at being saved at last, but not without feeling of mortification over the loss of our old ship and brave men. My joy increased when I met Tendo again, for I was afraid he might have been lost while drifting. In the cramped officers' quarters we shook hands in tears and congratulated each other upon our safe reunion.

Of course, I was mortified over the loss of our valiant men, but as a War correspondent when I discovered all the negative films spoiled in my old Leica, which I would not have given up even if I had died, my grievance and disappointment knew no bounds. When I took off the lid under the cover of my oil soaked coat on the dark deck, I found it filled with sea water, which had melted the emulsion. The moment the milk-like fluid flowed out I ejaculated; 'Confound it!' but it was just like crying over spilled milk.

"Cautiously I took out the films, but only transparent celluloid remained. What had been on those negatives, so preciously recording my life's experience in an actual sea battle, remain only in memory, but so deeply seared as to linger to the end of my life. I am conscious, however, that I did not live up to my reputation as a camera man.

"An officer tried to console me but I couldn't say a word, as I was overwhelmed by a deep sense of responsibility.

COURAGEOUS DEEDS OF UNITS RECALLED

(Continued From Page 1)

for manipulating barges, to practise the river-crossing and to undertake other necessary tasks, the commander and all his officers and men of the Yokoyama Unit advanced north to the mouths of the rivers Batu Anam and Muar and finished work on the night of February 1, returning to Sukudai on the following night. February 3 and 4 were spent in doing their utmost to scout out the way for getting the river-crossing engines across the river. In the direction taken by the Matsui Unit there was no suitable road for the vehicles to travel. Finally on the night of February 5 it was decided that the rear traffic road of the Mudaguchi Unit should be used but this road was extremely inadequate for the locomotion of river-crossing engines, the artillery force, ammunition and the like. As the congestion became too severe, the river-crossing engineering unit went as far as the Sungei Dankar Estate by trucks and carried the equipment by means of sheer muscle down to the river Melayu. In the darkness of night the bearers hid them in the water and transported them to the mouth of the river. At last on the night of February 7 they arrived at their destination and hid the engines on the bank of the river.

The river-crossing operators of the Matsui Unit were divided into right, middle and left sections and the right section was assigned to the duty of getting the main force and the artillery wagons across the river from a point west of the Melayu River mouth by means of collapsible pontoons and metal pontoon rafts. The middle section left in boats from a point in the upper reaches of the Sukudai and made the first crossing of the river. Then from the central area it took the left-wing brigade across. The left section undertook to effect the crossing of heavy vehicles from a point west of Johore by means of heavy pontoon rafts.

At midnight on February 9 the right and middle sections started together from the river bank to the rear and all the barges arrived at the enemy shore between 12:08 and 12:12 a.m. Except for a dozen or so shots fired by the enemy, they landed without mishap. The barges had turned back and as they were mid-stream they saw several "blue star" signals over the enemy shore and knew that the unit had landed safely.

The second crossing was equally devoid of bloodshed. The third, however, was contested by terrific enemy infantry and artillery fire and many casualties and losses in boats were sustained. Nevertheless the work was continued and the right section completed putting the main force of the Matsui Unit ashore at about 3 a.m. It joined the middle section in aiding it to take the headquarters staff and other parts of the unit across the river. The middle section somewhat fell behind because of the shallows in the first crossing, but arrived at the enemy shore at about 3:30 a.m. Enemy fire from their battery and infantry positions was intense from the first in this quarter, and some five barges were sunk by the enemy bacause of the traps laid on the shore and topographical disadvantages. Some 11 or 12 others were damaged beyond use.

The left engineering section was approaching the enemy shore at 12:30 a.m. when it was deluged by fire from the foe. In addition, the landing had to be effected on a jungle shore. One of its heavy pontoon rafts was sunk and managed to land the tanks only after a severe effort. It was constantly under heavy fire and the transportation of vehicles was markedly hampered. By means of the eight metal pontoon rafts of the right section, most of the artillery wagons were sent across and the officers and men completed the crossing by about 3:30 a.m. The vehicles followed under enemy fire. They could not be put on barges at the regular loading place provided for them because of the enemy bombardment and had to be operated from a make-shift dock. Thus they went forward to the first line in the wake of one of the river-crossing engineering sections.

It was owing to the above described strivings of the Yokoyama Unit that the Matsui Unit was able to cross the river in a short time with comparative smoothness.

ORITA UNIT

The Orita Unit succeeded in landing near Singora in the face of enemy resistance on December 22 1941, and with a certain number of vessels sent to Alor Star, it started from this point and went to Lumut by way of Penang and Port Weld covering a nautical distance of 250 kilometers within only three days. Furthermore, the unit was engaged in the transportation of units, with the Matsui Unit in the mainstay, from Lumut to Melintan for a distance of about 83 kilometers between December 31 last year to January 6 this year.

The unit's services did not end here. It carried the heavy firearms corps belonging to the Kokushi Unit over the sea from Melintan to Selangor on January 7. Part of the Orita Unit helped its comrade corps to cross the Bernam River. On January 10 the Orita Unit carried the Ito Unit, which was assigned to the duty of intercepting the retreat of the enemy near Bandar, over a nautical distance of about 85 kilometers by avoiding the surveillance of enemy gunboats. On the same day, it managed to reach the mouth of the Langkat River north of Morib. Taking full advantage of the high tide, the Orita Unit succeeded in going upstream on the Langkat River, which was vigorously guarded by the enemy, to a point 11 kilometers from the mouth. This undertaking by the Orita Unit, which was coolly achieved in sheer darkness, enabled the Ito Unit to land near Bandar without bloodshed. Following this operation, the Orita Unit sailed down the river in the face of enemy fire and reached the sea, going back to Port Swettenham at 10:30 a.m. on January 11.

In cooperation with bombers of its companion forces, the unit effected its own landing in the face of enemy resistance on the same day. The unit captured one enemy gunboat. It also held harbor facilities under its control and captured 80 locomotives, machinery, fuel, rubber, provisions and others.

Part of the Orita Unit occupied a district east of Port Swettenham by sea operation. Thus, the Orita Unit established brilliant exploits in the attack of North Middle Malay. After completing preparations on the night of January 11, this unit carried the Oka Unit, which was entrusted with the mission to intercept the retreat of the enemy near Port Dickson, and bravely sallied forth to the sea where the enemy was on vigorous patrol duty. After moving about 100 kilometers over the sea, it succeeded in causing the Oka Unit to land without bloodshed at a point six kilometers northwest of Port Dickson on January 13.

The Orita Unit then immediately turned its spearhead and occupied harbor facilities of Port Dickson without help of other corps, while part of the unit repaired a bridge spanning a nearby river. Advancing southward by about 30 kilometers after leaving Port Dickson the same night, it reached Linggi on January 14 and engaged in operations to enable the Kokushi Unit to cross a river. It was on January 15 that the Orita Unit left Linggi for Malacca. The unit occupied key points south of Batu Pahat.

On the evening of January 15 the Orita Unit carried the Oka Unit, which was ordered to attack the enemy on the flank, and moved to the sea area which was securely guarded by the enemy. After sailing for a distance of about 110 kilometers, it enabled the Oka Unit to effect a bloodless landing on the southern district of Batu Pahat early on the morning of January 16. During the intervening period, the Orita Unit was discovered by enemy gunboats and airplanes and was subjected to gunfire. All vessels of the Orita Unit responded to the enemy fire and then dodged it by abruptly changing their courses. The unit thus arrived at Malacca at 7:30 p.m. on January 16 and advanced to Muar the following day. There the Orita Unit succeeded in causing the Nishimura Unit to cross a river against enemy gunfire.

When the attack on Singapore was about to be launched, the Orita Unit left Muar on February 2 and arrived at Pontiang Kechil the following day. Between February 4 and 7, the Orita Unit carried overland a certain number of boats to Johore. There it became engaged in the task of causing the left wing reserve corps and directly-controlled corps of the Matsui Unit to cross the Johore Strait on February 8. It kept up its vigorous task and carried ammunition and cannon over the Strait on February 9. On the same day the Orita Unit was ordered to be attached to the Nishimura Unit. Between the nights of February 9 and 13, it engaged in the carrying of artillery corps, heavy munitions and others under incessant enemy gunfire.

Commanders Who Were Honored

Sakuichi Orita

Yosuke Yokoyama

TOJO TAKES STROLL DURING NARA TRIP

(Continued From Page 1)

have changed their occupation, was as follows:

"Japan is achieving unparalleled victories such as are not to be found in the history of the world. But in order to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a final victory, the 100,000,000 people of Japan whether they are fighting on the front or are in service on the home front, should be united into one fighting body.

"With the object of simplifying the economic structure and of increasing wartime production in order to meet the demands of the government, small and middle sized industrial and commercial establishments have been merged into larger ones.

"It is not easy to change from the former occupations, in which you have been engaged for some years to new ones, and in that sense the Government is sympathising deeply with your situation. Yet, on the other hand, you have proved to be brave soldiers on the home front, offering your cooperation with the Government, and are eagerly starting out on a new life in accordance with the Government policy. I hope every one of you will realize the important part you are playing in bringing about a triumphant conclusion to the present war."

Meets Old Friend

On the same day when Premier Tojo was about to go out of the Nara Hotel, he was met by an old man in a national uniform who showed the Premier a faded Army handbook. He was a pharmacist called Bunemon Hirooka, 59 years of age and residing at Kitsujicho, Nara. He told the Premier that he had served in the 6th squadron of the 59th regiment at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. At that time the Premier was a young officer with the rank of sub-lieutenant. Upon hearing the old man's reminiscences, the Premier suddenly approached him saying, "Of course, I remember you. I am very glad to find you so well." When the pharmacist remarked that he had never forgotten the Premier for the last forty years, his eyes became filled with tears.

MARIA BARRIENTOS

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After studying voice at Milan she made her debut there at the age of 15 with great success. She was immediately engaged at La Scala and subsequently at all the principal theaters of Europe and America.

After a retirement of three years she reappeared at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, which has practically monopolized her ever since.

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FOLK-CRAFTS IN JAPAN

(Part I Craft versus Art)

Art in the modern sense means beauty in the abstract, while craft adds a zest to life, without the cool detachment of art from daily living. We are surrounded by ugly things in our day-to-day life and turn, therefore, to the realm of fine art when we thirst for beauty. But beauty should be found in the very things that surround us, the very things we use daily in the routine of our living. And it is the job of craft to supply beautiful things for such everyday use.

Without superior craft no nation can claim to be truly cultured. For life would be matter-of-fact without craft. At home and in the office we use an endless variety of craft objects: smoking sets and table sets; desks, tables and chairs, lampshades, ink-stands and book-ends; glassware, metal works, woodworks and lacquerware. If our craft be inferior, our life must necessarily be void of beauty, and however expensive an art collection we may possess for occasional appreciation, our life would be uninspired and barren. The art of arts, then, must be the art of graceful living and craft is the basis of it.

There is a statue of Miroku Bosatsu in the Chuguji nunnery of Nara one of the best known and most beloved of the Japanese national treasures. What constitutes its beauty? Neither individuality nor creativeness, but strict fidelity to the contemporary pattern of ideal grace. As a matter of fact, the same pattern ruled the ideal of Miroku in contemporary China and Korea. The maker of this statue aspired simply to come nearest to the ideal. He neither attempted to depart from the way all others followed, nor did he wish to create things after the image of the god of his own creation. His gods were the traditional gods, identified and worshipped by all. His work was not the work of an individual but of the age, in which individuality effaced itself in the shadow of tradition. The beauty of his work is not the beauty of present-day art, characterized by individuality and liberty. It was the beauty of pattern and order. In mediaeval Europe as well as in ancient Japan, art was part of life—which happened to be extremely religious. The artists—then known as artisans or craftsmen—lived in tradition and made things only after a definite pattern. Their products were not those of revolutionary geniuses who challenged orthodoxy and worshipped strange gods. All was craft; there was no art in the modern sense. Their products were not objects of aesthetic appreciation; they were necessities of life.

Both in Europe and in Japan a line came to be drawn between art and craft. Indeed, it was in 1888 that William Morris and Cobden-Sanderson originated the phrase "arts and crafts" in founding the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. Formerly there had been no conscious distinction between the two. Art and craft were originally synonymous, as were artsman and craftsman, and arts-master and master-craftsman. The word "artist" came into use after the Renaissance, but prior to the 18th century it still meant "craftsman". Artist in the modern sense has been in existence only for the last two centuries and the idea of fine arts is still younger, having originated in the 19th century.

What was craft like before it was divorced from art. In the first place, before Morris's time there was no distinction, the two bring one and the same thing. In the second place, they were a "useful" occupation, and their products were not for aesthetic evaluation primarily, but for practical use. Finally, there was no individual artist who, from an individual point of view, created things in defiance of tradition. Craftsmen were faithful to orthodoxy and produced things as the age required. Obedience to tradition was their freedom. And their affiliation was with god rather than with man.

With the Renaissance, men began leaning toward man rather than toward god. All the prevailing institutions unquestioningly accepted theretofore were now made objects of fierce disbelief. The influence of established order gave way to individual freedom. And it was this individualism that gave rise to the Reformation, the Renaissance and capitalism. Mediaeval order and tradition were now regarded as a menace to liberty, and art came into being in frank opposition to orthodoxy.

Leonardo Da Vinci has left us a study of Jesus, a preparatory sketch he made for the Last Supper, which provides for us a perfect illustration of the revolt of Modern Art against tradition. For through the middle ages all portraits of Jesus were executed in strict accordance with the descriptions in the Bible, representing Him with a moustache and beard. But Leonardo painted a beardless Christ, the portrait not of a forbidding son of God but a genial son of man. In representing Him thus, he dismissed mediaeval faith and practice at a stroke. It was an image of his own creation, freely conceived and boldly executed. As far as we are concerned today, the importance of this sketch lies in the expression of the artists individuality, for it was a creative work and no mere iconograph. Here is the essence of "modern art" in a nutshell.

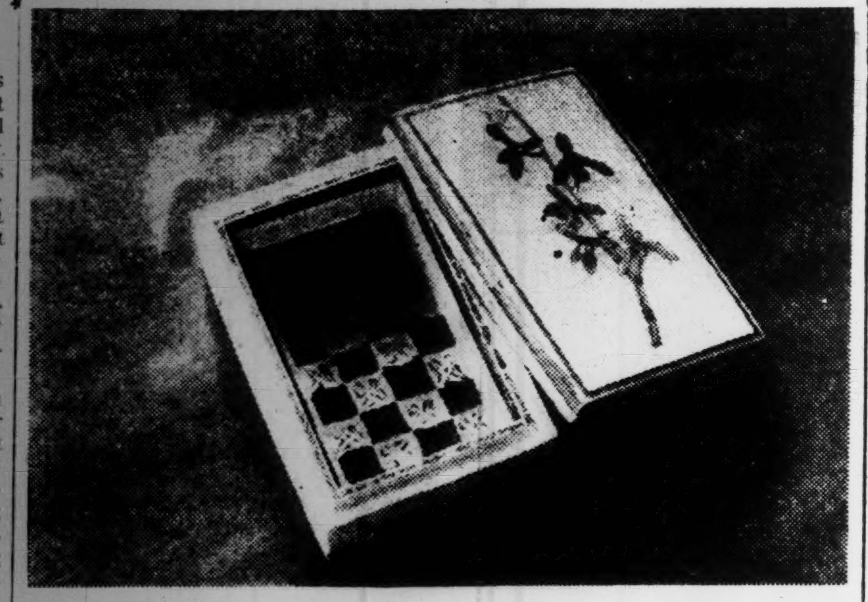
Art thus came into its own. Art began to be treated for its own sake. It became an instrument for individuality, freedom and agnosticism, in marked contrast with craft which remained institutional, traditional and credulous. Art triumphed and craft declined, not because of their inherent superiority or inferiority, but because the times favored one and were unkind to the other. But are we to accept complacently this status quo? Is craft to be left in the present position of disgrace?

Before we question the prerogative of art, let us examine its attributes. Art has been the darling of an age of individualism, and artists have been the objects of hero-worship. But what about the masses? Individualism has marked out great artists for lasting laurels, but left the masses in complete oblivion. Art, which depends on the gifted few, has little to contribute to the cultural welfare of the many. Art has thus been divorced from the majority of the people.

Individualism is often regarded as synonymous with freedom. But is not freedom often a euphemism for egotism and licentiousness? Genius is exception and abnormal. But why should the abnormal be praised and the normal be despised? The cult of genius idolatry has encouraged the eccentric, the grotesque and the exaggerated in art. These qualities may possess an element of beauty, but they cannot be wholesome. Morbid beauty should not be the ultimate in aesthetics.

"Art for art's sake" has its justification. Then why not art for the sake of usefulness? Usefulness is not equivalent to absence of beauty; indeed practicability and beauty should go hand in hand. Why should the artist who creates things of abstract beauty be crowned with honor and the maker of useful things be ignored? The mere fact that art is unfit for practical use and is detached from life is no guarantee for its beauty. The mere fact that craft is useful is no reason for its neglect. Art must be part of life and not a separate entity aloof from the actualities of life and developed solely for its own sake. Great art is rare; it is beautiful and doubtless enriches one's life. But it cannot be the common possession of many. The fact that craft can be produced in large quantities does not necessarily lower its value. Craft can be artistic as well as useful. It can be within the easy means of commoners. It is a definite part of life.

In consideration of the faults and limitations of art, it becomes increasingly clear that craft, as versus art, has a vital mission to fulfil in enriching our life. We must not permit beauty to be monopolized by art. Beauty must be found with ample justification in craft. A revaluation of craft will be the salvation of the all but forgotton art of living. (Digest of Soetsu Yanagi's "Kogei Bunka")



Casket

By Kenkichi Tomimoto (1886) owned by the Mingeikan (Museum of Folkcrafts)

The lid is decorated with orchids in a glaze of Mohammedan blue, yellow and red, and the bottom has a checkered pattern with alternate flower designs. The box as a whole is a work of exquisite beauty.

Kenkichi Tomimoto was born in Nara-ken, studied design drawing at the Tokyo Fine Art School, graduating in 1909. When young he and Bernard Leach learned ceramics from Kenzan Ogata, a rakuyaki pottery master. Later he went to England, where he was strongly influenced by William Morris. After his return, he restricted his artistic production to pottery making. In recent years, together with Shoji Hamada and Kanjiro Kawai representing the artists' group, he has joined the research and revival movement in Japanese folkcrafts, led by Soetsu Yanagi. His work, in which he has revived anew our folkcrafts, has been a great stimulus to the somewhat mechanical industrial arts of our country. Kenkichi Tomimoto is a member of the Imperial Academy of Art, and also holds an important position as a member of the Industrial Art Section of the Kokuga-kai. (Material: Porcelain. Size: Length: 21.2 cm. Breadth: 13.6 cm. Height: 9.0 cm.)—(K.B.S. Photo)

SOUTHERN REGIONS NEED TECHNICIANS

Many With Business Experience in Americas Already Offer Services

With the occupation of the Southern Regions, Japan is confronting the great task of the reconstruction of various industries and the development of natural resources. As a great number of technical experts are required in the South, a number of expert technicians and authorities on various fields of industry who have recently returned from the North, Central and South America have lately offered their services for the task of developing the Southern Regions.

Prior to the inaugural ceremony, a roundtable meeting was held on Tuesday, which was attended by Mr. Nakaho, Assistant-Chief of the Liaison Department of the Asia Development Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and Tsukasa Kanitsuka, chairman of the trustee of the newly organized Society and many other members of the same organization.

Mr. Nakaho started the meeting by saying, "The East Asia Development Society was organized to meet the wishes of those who have returned from the United States with ample experiences in agriculture and in other industries and thus to pave the way for the sending of as many technicians to the South as Japan can spare. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association, realizing the importance of the organization, offered its active assistance for the founding of the association. After the inaugural ceremony the same association will become an independent organization, but we will be always happy to give any kind of advice or assistance for the consolidation of the association."

Mr. Kamitsuka former head of the Amazonia Industrial Institute, spoke of the hopeful future of the society, saying, "There are some 50,000 people who have lately returned from various places in the United States and there are some 70,000 who are still in America. We hope that their experience and superior technique will be utilized for the development of the Southern Regions and other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The actual business matters will be carried out in liaison with the Military Administration in the South and Southern Regions Development Association and other companies and institutions. At present we are going to list all the names of the former residents in the United States according to their former vocations and experience. We hope to be always ready to send as many experts as are demanded."

Following Mr. Kamitsuka's talk, Kenji Oki, who owned a hop farm in Sacramento, California, revealed his future hopes. He said "The success of a hop plantation greatly depends on the climate and rain volume of the district. Nagano Prefecture, in Japan Proper, Hokkaido, Chosen and Manchoukuo are suited for hop growing. Since Japan Proper is self-sufficient in the production of hop, I am hoping to develop Chosen for the purpose and in the future I should like to provide all the peoples in the Co-Prosperity Sphere with the raw material for the beer they require. As our technique of hop growing is next only to the Germans, if we continue our research and experiment we should be able to export beer even to Germany which is generally known as a beer manufacturing country."

Shigechi Oku who was engaged in trade for the last 20 years in Seattle and in Vancouver spoke as follows: "I was previously engaged in trade dealing with the commodities of pulp, wheat and flour. The old system of free trade must be abolished in order to introduce a new cooperative system to further the development of commerce and industry of the nations in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. As to the production of wheat and flour, we will be able to produce enough to meet the demands of the nations within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. As we are producing an ample amount of pulp, we should like to export some portion of the production."

Hitoshi Inagaki, who was engaged in the timber industry for the last seven years, stated that the old trees in the northmost part of Manchoukuo and the hard wood which is plentiful in the South are well suited for timber. He stressed that the lumber industry in the Co-Prosperity Sphere promises a prospereus future if the superior Japanese technique, good equipment, and efficient leadership are applied in the lumber industry in the Southern Regions.

Concerning the fruit trade in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, Keiki Kusano, former official in the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry who acted as an instructor on fruit cultivation in California, voiced high hopes for fruit production. "Prior to the war, the Americans imported a large quantity of apples, pears and mandarin oranges from Japan Proper, and other tropical fruits such as bananas, mangoes and mangosteens from the South, the aggregate imports of which totaled some ¥80,000,000. With the outbreak of the war, no fruits being obtainable from those countries, the Americans must surely be suffering from the shortage of the fresh fruit supply. On the contrary, Japan will be flooded with fruits from South Chosen and Manchuria. It is not too much to say that fruit production will be so abundant that 1,000,000,000 Japanese people will be able to live on fruits only."

Just before the close of the meeting, Mr. Kamitsuka spoke on the characteristics and adjustability of the Japanese immigrants in the North, Central and South America, by saying, "They are all diligent workers, but sometimes I witnessed disputes arising among them. Since all those disputes rose from the competition in their trades no more petty quarrels will arise when a cooperative system is adopted in the industries in the Southern Regions. The Japanese people can easily adjust themselves to new environments. Particularly those who lived in Brazil seem to have enjoyed the life there, adjusting themselves to the manners and customs of the Brazilians. They were not such sentimentalists as to look at the moon and weep over their loved ones they left in their fatherland. They were all sturdy people who continued their trade or cultivation of land under the oppression of the Americans. They are all eager now to offer their services to the development of the Southern Regions. They will surely become competent and capable leaders of the native people of various countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

At present Brazil is in a delicate position, being under American pressure, but I should like to tell those Japanese who are still staying there that sooner or later the Brazilian Government must decide its attitude when the South Indian Sea is lost to the British and the Americans and the Southern Atlantic is commanded by the Axis Powers."

He concluded his long talk by expressing his pride in the mighty strength of Japan. "With the termination of the present war, the whole world will recognize the true meaning of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Then and there the great Japanese spirit will become a prompting power for the establishment of new order in the world," he declared.

Saitama Prefecture Chosen as Center To Start Cultural Recreation Campaign

In consideration of instituting wholesome recreational facilities in small towns and villages, the Cultural Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association recently decided to start the Cultural Recreation Campaign in Saitama Prefecture as its first experiment, starting from September 1 and lasting to the end of November. If the campaign proves successful, the same campaign will be operated throughout Japan Proper, reports Nichi Nichi.

Saitama Prefecture was first chosen for the reason that it is near Tokyo and included small towns and agricultural districts. It is very common that small town residents and villagers, particularly young ones leave their native places in pursuit of pleasure because in the country there is no recreational facilities to entertain them in their spare time.

In view of this lack of recreational organs, the Governor of Saitama Prefecture decided to set aside the three months of September, October and November as a special period for the operation of the Martial Spirit Enhancing Movement with the purpose of introducing the cultural campaign on a large scale.

Being greatly moved by the Governor's enthusiasm, the Cultural Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association offered its whole-hearted cooperation with him. All the members of the same department headed by Chief Takahashi of the same department will be mobilized in the campaign.

According to the actual working scheme of the campaign, all kinds of sectional cultural societies will be mobilized to organize a group of leaders, who should take the initiative in the campaign. During the period of three months, various entertaining groups such as itinerant dramatic and moving picture parties, puppet show and paper puppet show troupes, will be sent out to the Prefecture by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, where they are to participate in entertaining the people. At the same time, the sectional leaders will coach the villagers with their folk dances and will also set aside some evenings when wrestling, fencing and other military arts will be performed. The same scheme also includes special lectures, musical evenings, and photograph exhibitions.

During the period, the Governor will visit some 300 villages in company with the members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Shiro Hibino, chief assistant of the Cultural Department, concerning the campaign said, "The problem of introducing wholesome recreation into villages should be considered as a permanent project, and not as something temporary which can be done within a short period. We selected Saitama Prefecture for its geographical situation and also from our appreciation of the eagerness shown by the Governor. We are expecting a great deal from the result of the campaign so that it might become a starting place of the Cultural Recreation Campaign."

AMALGAMATION IS PLANNED TO EASE PORT OPERATIONS

Transportation, Loading, Unloading to Be Enhanced Through Incorporation

To further facilitate loading and unloading operations at principal ports in Japan in parallel with the strengthened wartime control over shipping, large transportation companies to take exclusive control of the transportation as well as loading and unloading activities within ports will be created at seven major port cities, namely, Tokyo, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka and Kammon (Moji-Shimonoseki), reports Domei.

In Tokyo, 268 different offices interested in transport within the Port of Tokyo will be amalgamated into the ¥30,000,000 Tokyo Harbor Transportation Company. The proposed concern will be created during September and will commence business from October 1. Similar companies with capital ranging from ¥7,000,000 to ¥30,000,000 will be established at five other major port cities during September by the merger of smaller transport agencies within those ports.

Meanwhile, port transportation concerns have already been created at 18 minor ports since this spring.

China Amends Bar Rules

CPS

NANKING, August 19.—The Ministry of Justice has promulgated a set of amended regulations governing lawyers to meet the requirements of changed conditions. The amendments are said to include revised provisions regarding lawyers' duties, qualifications, certificates, title, membership of bar association and penalties.

Kansai Notes

Two of the many newspaper correspondents who returned to Japan aboard the Asama Maru August 20 after several months' internment in the United States had a busy week-end as they rushed to the Kansai on a lecture tour beginning the day following their landing in Yokohama port.

The lecturers, Kenji Kono, former Asahi foreign correspondent in Washington, and Ichitaro Takata, erstwhile Mainichi reporter stationed in New York, spoke before capacity audiences in Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto who listened with interest to the newsmen's accounts of internal conditions in wartime America.

First speaking in the Municipal Public Hall in Nagoya on Friday, August 21, from 6:30 p.m., the lecturers proceeded to Kobe where they addressed citizens at the Kaiin Kaikan on Saturday from 1 p.m. The same evening from 6:30 Osaka citizens heard them at the Central Public Hall.

The scribes are scheduled to lecture at the Maruyama Park Musical Hall in Kyoto Sunday evening from 6:30 p.m.

Post Office Official Passes

Sadaji Inokuma, former Director of the Post Office Life Insurance Bureau, died of heart-failure at the age of 57.

After graduating from the Law Course of Tokyo Imperial University in 1912, he was appointed to various posts. Clerk of the Communications Ministry, and later he was appointed Chief of the Superintendence Section of the Post Office Insurance Bureau, Chief of the Insurance Section of the Communication Minister's Secretariat and Director of the Post Office Insurance Bureau. Upon retirement from the Communications Ministry, he became Vice-President of the Tohoku Shinko Electric Power Company, from which he retired in 1940.

CHINA AFFAIR'S END IS GOAL OF KAWABE

New Chief of Staff Issues Encouraging Statement at Nanking

Domei

NANKING, August 21.—Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, newly-appointed Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, arrived here yesterday, and this morning issued the following statement in an interview with reporters at the Army Headquarters:

"It is with deep emotion that I, having received the present appointment, assume the post at this important time in China.

"With five years already elapsing since its outbreak, the China Affair has now developed into the War of Greater East Asia, and prospects of reconstruction are to be seen everywhere. It is very regrettable that the Chungking regime has not awakened from its evil dreams, even in the face of such development.

"However, in view of the remarkable success of our Imperial Forces and the accompanying enhancement of the real motive of our war operations, and also in view of the growing solidification of the National Government of China, which is cooperating with Japan on a mutually sacrificing basis, the Army will exert every effort to bring Chungking to its senses. In such a manner the Army will assist in the solidification of the National Government, bringing about a speedy termination to the Affair, and thereby contributing to the achievement of the aims of the War of Greater East Asia.

"With these aims in view, I intend to do my utmost in assisting the Commander-in-Chief in his command of the Imperial Forces."

Special Express to Harbin

Effective Saturday, the special express "Hikari" which has hitherto been plying between Fusan and Hsinking will go direct to Harbin, it was officially announced Thursday, according to Domei. Domei further states that a direct train service from Harbin to Fusan will be started from next Tuesday.

Music Notes

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra's second "Promenade Concert" of the season which could not be held last Monday on account of bad weather has now been scheduled for Monday, August 24, from 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium. Hisatada Otaka will conduct the orchestra in Mozart's "Kleine Nachtmusik," Smetana's "The Moldau," and Dvorak's "New World Symphony."

Several members of the Japan Concert Artists Association have been organized into a music service corps which will undertake a concert tour under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Industrial Patriotic Association and the Metropolitan Police Board, in the course of which several concerts will be given for the benefit of the workers engaged in the national industries. The schedule includes performances for the Tokyo Silk Cocoon and Yarn Trade Guilds Federation and the Nippon Soda Tokyo Factory, on Monday, August 24; the Mitsui Chemical Industry Meguro Laboratory and the Kokka Kogyo Haneda Factory, on Saturday, August 29; the Dai Nippon Spinning Tokyo Factory, on Monday, August 31, and the Yokogawa Electric Koganai Factory, on Thursday, September 3.

Under the auspices of the Koa Music Association, the Haida Brothers will be presented on the Fourth Welfare Music Program to be held at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium, from 5 p.m., Tuesday, August 25. Popular song interpretations by Katsuhiko Haida, and performances by Haruhiko Haida and the Southern Music Band, the South Seas Music Ensemble, and Miss Seiko Takada, dancer, will be given.

A special concert by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Yoshitaka Sakamoto, will be held at the Kabuki Theater from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, August 26. The Fujiwara Opera Company; the Takashi Masuda Ballet; the Japan Chorus Society, and several vocalists including Miss Miho Nagato, Miss Kiyoko Otani, and Keisuke Shimoyakawa, will participate in the performances. Grieg's "Per Gynt" Suite No. 1, and operatic selections from Mascagni's "Cavaleria Rusticana," Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," and Verdi's "La Traviata" are among the main offerings.

Bandmaster Seigo Naito will direct the Imperial Japanese Navy Band and Orchestra for the Seventh Open Air Band Concert of the season, which will be given at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium from 5 p.m., Saturday, August 29, under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipality. The program includes Beethoven's Symphony No. 8 in F major; Richard Wagner's Overture to the opera "The Meistersingers of Nuremberg"; Waltdeufel's "Estudiantina" Waltz, and several marches and other selections composed by the musical composition department of the Imperial Japanese Navy Band.

Several leading bands and artists in the field of light music will be mobilized for two light music festivals which will be offered separately by the Shochiku and Toho Companies as special musical events for the end of the month.

The Shochiku Theatrical Company will hold an "Autumnal Light Music Grand Program" on Saturday and Sunday, August 29 and 30, at the Tokyo Gekijo, with the participation of the Columbia Orchestra conducted by Ryo Watanabe; [illegible]nehiro Okuda and his Band; Tadashi Osanai and his Accordion Band Orchestra; Ichiro Fujiyama and his New Music Ensemble; the Yukochi Ko Trio; Miss Noriko Awaya and her Band; Miss Akiko Futaba, soprano, and several others.

Monday, August 31, the Toho Theatrical Corporation will stage a "Light Music and Dance Evening" at the Imperial Theater, when performances will be given by Ichiro Fujiyama and his New Music Ensemble; Miss Noriko Awaya and her Band; Kiyoshi Sakurai and his Band; Katsuhiko Haida and the Southern Music Band; Fukuo Tanaka and his Band; Matashi Taniguchi and his Band; Miss Chizuko Sanada, alto, and other artists.

The full programs of its series of ten subscription concerts to be given in the course of the coming concert season 1942-1943 have been announced by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, which will resume its activities with a program of Mozart, Brahms, and Richard Strauss to be directed by Professor Manfred Gurlitt on Thursday, September 17, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Professor Gurlitt will be in charge of all the ten subscription concerts which will be held once every month, extending from September till June of next year.

Several works will be given their first hearing in this country including Zoltan Kodaly's "Summer Night"; Saint-Saens' Piano Concerto No. 5; Sibelius' Symphony No. 4, Vivaldi's Violin Concerto in E minor; Manfred Gurlitt's "Goya Symphony"; and Ennio Porrino's "Nocturne and Dance".

The more important works to be played in the course of the season also include Bach's "Passion of St. Mathew;" Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony; Beethoven's Symphony No. 1; Brahms' Symphony No. 4; Weber's "Konzertstueck;" Schubert's "Wanderer Fantasia," Liszt's Piano Concerto No. 1; Grieg's Piano Concerto in A major; Dvorak's Cello Concerto, Tchaikovski's Symphony No. 4; Glazounov's Violin Concerto; Richard Strauss' "Don Juan;" Debussy's "Iberia" Suite, and Bela Bartok's "Dance Suite."

So far the following soloists have been announced: Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin; Takashi Kurata, cello; Professor Leo Sirota, piano; Miss Kazuko Kusama, piano, and Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, violin.

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LOCAL GOV'TS PLAN ECONOMY IN BUDGETS

Prefectural Offices Advised to Exercise Strict Care in Compiling Budgets

INSTRUCTIONS DISPATCHED

New Expenditures to Be Avoided Unless Indispensable to National Policy

In accordance with the policy concerning the compilation of the 1943-44 budget as approved at a recent meeting of the Cabinet, the Government, in the names of the Home and Finance Ministers dispatched under Wednesday's date the following instructions to prefectural governors, so that perfect cooperation between the Central Government and the provincial governments may be secured in the management of all financial affairs, says the Chugai:

In order to make secure Japan's victory in the sacred war she is now prosecuting and to facilitate the construction of Greater East Asia, all local governments are required to exercise strict economy in regard to the compilation of the 1943-44 budgets and make reductions wherever possible. The introduction of new items in the budgets must be avoided unless absolutely necessary for the successful execution of indispensable national policies.

The following instructions must be strictly observed in compiling the 1943-44 budget:

1. Instructions for the adjustment of expenditures:

(a) A more careful study must be conducted of the actual situation obtaining in the demand and supply of funds, materials, and labor before new items of expenditures are inserted in the budget.

Must Conduct Study

(b) A deliberative study must be conducted of all established items of expenditure with reference to the change in the situation, so that the local authorities concerned may discard, reduce, or postpone the disbursements where possible.

(c) As a rule, new items of expenditure must not be inserted in the budget, except (a) those that are indispensable for air defense or for execution of the military operations of the country, (b) those that are indispensable for productivity expansion, and (c) those that are indispensable for execution of the important policies of the Central Government, such as the provisions policy, the health promotion policy, etc.

(d) New items of expenditure to be inserted in the budget, if in the form of recurring expenditures, must not be extended over a period of time longer than three fiscal years.

2. Instructions for the adjustment of revenues:

(a) The income through the distribution tax should be incorporated into the revenue of the local government concerned to the extent to be notified by the Central Government.

(b) Any raise of taxation, unless absolutely necessary, must not be made. On the contrary, efforts should be exercised to reduce the present rate of taxation wherever possible in consideration of the revenues from the Distribution tax and others.

(c) Greatest possible care must be exercised in estimating the revenues from the business tax and additional tax thereon in consideration of the records for 1941-42 and 1942-43. Greater care must be exercised in estimating the revenue from taxes on corporations.

3. Instructions for the control of local governments' loans:

(a) Greater efforts should be exercised for the control of the local governments' loans in accordance with the instructions issued by the Central Govermmant up to the present.

(b) Recurring expenditures being disbursed for various enterprises shall be subjected to a careful study and be either discontinued or curtailed where possible in accordance with instruction (d) concerning the adjustment of expenditures.

(c) A deliberative study of all matters concerned must be conducted prior to the flotation of new loans in accordance with instruction (d) concerning the adjustment of expenditures.

(d) New enterprises must not be started even where the consumption of much money, materials, and labor are not involved.

TO MEET MILITARY NEEDS IS AIM OF AUTO INDUSTRY

To meet the military needs of the nation under the wartime situation is the main goal of the domestic automobile industry in the 1942-43 fiscal year, according to an announcement by the Automobile Industrial Control Association yesterday.

The association, created recently for the purpose of exercising exclusive control over the production and distribution of automobiles in this country, yesterday completed a comprehensive production plan based on the Government's materials mobilization plan under the supervision of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Cabinet Planning Board, and the War and Navy Ministries.

The proposed plan places special stress on increased production of automobiles for military use through the rational division of production, smooth supply of raw materials, adjustment of supply and demand and improvement of manufacturing technique, it was revealed.

U.S. Economy Badly Shaken by Pacific War; Trade Motive Hid Behind Atlantic Charter

"In the six months since the opening of the War on December 8 when I was arrested until the beginning of June when I went on board the exchange ship, the economic system of the United States was forced to make a big turn. This fact could easily be perceived through the scanty material and meagre information which I could obtain despite the strict censorship," a special correspondent of Domei says in his report on the economic conditions of the United States written on board the Asama Maru on his way back home from his former post in New York.

His report, in substance, reads:

"On the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the United States, which, had been assuming the part of an arsenal for the Allies under a near-wartime economic structure, came to realize that they could no longer continue on the basis of the existing economic system. During the whole of December all the newspapers and magazines took up this question for discussion, and the inevitable conclusion they arrived at was the necessity of expanding productive capacity with fulfilment of war requirements as the principal object.

"The presidential message sent to Congress at the beginning of the current year was intended to clarify the scope and significance of such productivity expansion and the object of the United States in taking it upon itself to be the principal arsenal for the world Democracies through munitions production on the largest scale ever known in history. It seems, however, that the impression given to the public by the astronomical figures for production of arms as drawn up by the Washington Government was inadequate in spite of the President's apparent intention to suggest extraordinary hardships and privations which the nation would have to go through for some years and the necessity for the people to set forth strenuous efforts to cope with the emergency. It was, however, utterly impossible for the public correctly to understand the possible changes in social life which his message was calculated to suggest.

"The sudden changes which the series of economic control measures adopted since the beginning of this year, had brought in national life, threw the entire nation into an indescribable panic, and it was only natural that confusion should have been wrought in the very conception of "Democracy" which had been represented by a high standard of living for many years.

Nelson Appointed

"Toward the end of December, the internal criticisms against the economic structure of the United States crystalized into one demand, namely, that a central organization should be established powerfully to lead the productive capacity on the correct path of expansion. The establishment of the Wartime Production Board as announced on January 13 by the President, with Donald Nelson as chief, was the answer to this demand.

"A certain section of the people argued that this step was taken by the President in accordance with his program to turn dictator which he had had in view for a long time. But things were not so simple as they took them to be. The series of military defeats in the Philippines, Wake Island, etc., while throwing the people into consternation on one hand, made them examine seriously into the progress of economic warfare. It is true that the President was not too willing to appoint such a powerful man as Nelson to the post. A study of that Atlantic Charter which was concluded as a result of the much-talked-about historical interview between Roosevelt and Winston Churchill will clearly indicate how the United States is afraid of a general confusion after the war. After going over the agreement in question one would have wondered why the United States put so much importance upon the question of free trade after the war or been struck with surprise at the apparent fallacy in emphasizing the matter so much. In short it was the desire of the United States to secure payment for the material assistance, which the country was willing to give to Britain, not in gold but in commodities; in other words, it was its intention to have British compensation for its aid in the form of free trade without the encumbrance of heavy customs duties or trade restrictions.

Depression Sets In

"It will be remembered that after the previous European War the United States left big war debts uncollected and, to make matters worse, customs and trade barriers of the various nations were considerably strengthened, resulting in severe reactionary depression at home. It may, therefore, be supposed that in the light of this bitter experience, the United States put particular emphasis on free trade in the Atlantic Charter, which incidentally was partially a war aim of the United States put in abstract form.

"The Roosevelt regime started at the height of this reaction and it was clear from his administrative policy that Roosevelt did not wish to impose despotism at first, but always had it at heart to maintain organic relations with all quarters from all angles, even though a dictatorial form of government was adopted. In the present war he assumed an attitude of dealing with current affairs with due regard to post-bellum problems and the effects which his present administrative measures might exercise on them. As far as economic control was concerned, Roosevelt was apparently desirous of continuing a polycratic form of government under William S. Knudsen, Leon Henderson and Donald Nelson. But the situation turned out to be such as to prevent him from having his own way, because the public began to wish for a powerful dictatorial authority owing to their dissatisfaction with the existing system due to the serious blows which their country had already received in the initial stage of the War.

"The Wartime Production Board was thus brought into being with Nelson as director. Some say that WPB is no more than a reorganization of OPM, but in reality it is a far more powerful body than its predecessor. The authority of Director Nelson covers a very wide scope. He has command of all matters relative to munitions production, from the purchase of raw materials and construction of factories to financing and control of prices on materials, and even the fighting services can do nothing relative to military supplies without first undergoing an inspection by the Chief. The administrative order of the President concerning the establishment of WPB not only constituted a powerful law, but served to create an impression that Nelson had acquired strong influence in the minds of the general public, which at last came to feel the gravity of the situation, blinded though they were by false propaganda as to how the war was going on at the front."

Nanking Currency Firmly Established

(Continued from Page 6)

ance of status quo, to which the Anglo-Americans still cling. It represents the old economy which stands for the acquisition of all the outstanding legal tenders throughout the world through the disposition of natural resources.

Economic Exploitation

There is no question that the Anglo-Americans were guilty of pursuing a policy of economic exploitation and plunder in China through their manipulations of the old fapi. The fact that both England and America made so much loans during the China Affair in order that the old fapi may be kept from depreciating proves that they were in the wrong and that they were responsible for the present miserable state of the old currency. This is the main factor which has brought so much misery and suffering to the Chinese people. But fortunately with the coming of the current hostilities all the Anglo-American baneful influences have been driven out from East Asia, and consequently their unholy connections with Chungking, which they tried to continue at their Shanghai concessions, are now completely severed.

In this connection, what Chou Fo-hai, the Finance Minister of the Nanking Government and President of the Central Reserve Bank of China, has expressed recently would be of interest. He said:

"The war's havoc has not lessened the misery and destitution confronting our people; but on the contrary, it has caused inflation, financial instability, and increasing burdens on the people. The state of affairs is getting too dismal. To ponder over all these would fill me with sadness and serious misgivings. So according to our predetermined policy, we have succeeded in the establishment of the Central Reserve Bank of China, so that we may lawfully issue a sound and durable legal tender.

"But contrary to our expectations, the Chungking regime, with the war's unfavorable development, has not ceased from issuing its irresponsible fapi. Consequently in March of this year we had to resort to an emergency measure to cope properly with the situation. We abolished, as a temporary relief measure, the exchange of our new note and the old fapi, which had been maintained on the par. But since the depreciation of the old legal tender has become more apparent than ever, thereby further adding to popular unrest and economic instability, the situation appeared as if it would become out of control, unless the currency control was attained through the assistance of our Central Reserve Bank note.

Victory for Reserve Notes

"For these reasons, I have declared as the Finance Minister of the Nanking Government that hereafter the Central Reserve Bank note alone will be legal tender in the three Provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, and Anhwei, and in the cities of Shanghai and Nanking, thereby depriving the old fapi of its value as legal tender. And it is further ordered that unless specially provided, the old currency shall not be used as legal tender.

"But because public welfare depends much upon the old fapi and because of the enormous amount of these notes in circulation, we established a general exchange rate on the two-to-one ratio, two old notes for one new. The exchange of the old fapi in possession of the people for the new one will not only contribute toward the economic stability of the pacified area but will also protect their own property. The Government does hereby appeal to the people in general for their cooperation."

The laws and regulations governing this exchange were put into force on May 31, and the exchange at the rate of two to one in favor of the new note was permitted to take place in the aforesaid places for a period of two weeks starting from June 8.

The fight against the old fapi has resulted in a decisive and complete victory for the new legal tender within three months since its inception on March 9. It signifies at the same time a great expansion of the circulation area for the new note. Such a situation was hardly dreamed of when the campaign was started, so much so that by May 30 its issue amount has reached 820,000,000 yuan. Not only has it scored a great victory in Central China but also in South China it has become a coming thing. Thus the growth of the new Nanking Reserve Bank note has been most propitious.

SHARES REGISTER BIG RANGE OF GAINS

Furukawa Electric Industrial Skyrockets ¥5.20 at One Bound In Long-Term Section

Stimulated by the bulls' readiness to take deliveries of shares at the month-end liquidation, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to maintain a rosy atmosphere yesterday.

The long-term section registered an extensive range of gains in prices, but spectacular was a skyrocketing advance scored by Furukawa Electric Industrial of ¥5.20 at one bound. At the same time, Mitsukoshi Department Store jumped up ¥3.30, Mitsubishi Machinery ¥1.90, Showa Electric Industrial, old ¥1.60, its new ¥1.50, Japan Electric Power ¥1.30, Electro-Chemical ¥1.40, Japan Piston, ¥1.20, and Toa Tobacco, old and new, ¥1.10 each.

The short-term section was likewise firm, and the majority of the listed wares fractionally went forward as indicated elsewhere.

The spot market was particularly active. Sumitomo Chemical Industrial, old and new bounded up ¥2.50 at one bound, and Furukawa Electric Industrial, new Mitsubishi Interest, new and Bank of Chosen moved up ¥1.00 each.

Saturday's closing prices of the prime shares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥135.00, N.Y.K. ¥111.50, its new ¥94.40, Kanebo ¥154.20, its new ¥103.20, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥90.70, Osaka Exchange, new ¥72.80, S.M.R. ¥74.40, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥85.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	72.8		73.2	73.6
Do. new (25)	43.5		43.8	44.3
Kanebo Spinning (50)				
Do. new (25)	103.1	[illegible]	103.7	104.4
Tei'ku Rayon, n. (37½)	90.7	[illegible]		91.3
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.0	[illegible]	111.3	111.6
Do. new (37½)	94.2	[illegible]		95.5
O. S. K. (50)	98.4	[illegible]	98.8	99.7
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	84.1	[illegible]		85.1
Uraga Dock (50)	89.7	[illegible]	88.7	89.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.6	[illegible]		86.9
Hitachi Works (50)	77.7		77.8	76.6
Third Section				
Ikegai Automobile Ind	64.9	[illegible]		66.3
Toyo Ball-Bearing	93.5	[illegible]	91.1	91.6
Japan Nickel	45.2	[illegible]	45.4	45.5
Japan Piston Ring	85.0	[illegible]	85.3	86.4
Furukawa Industry	148.9	[illegible]	98.2	98.9
Mitsubishi Machinery	142.3	[illegible]	142.8	143.9
Japan Carbon	85.1	[illegible]	85.7	86.5
Japan Fat	68.2	[illegible]		69.4
Japan Soda	43.9	[illegible]	44.2	44.6

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's morning session were:

Kogo 5%	107.55	107.55	107.55	107.55
Second 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
First 4%	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.20

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	135.0	135.2	134.9	135.0
N. Y. K., old	111.0	111.5	[illegible]	111.5
Do. new	94.2	94.3	94.0	94.4
Kanebo Spinning		154.2	154.0	154.2
Do. new	102.9	103.3	102.8	103.2
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.6	90.8	90.6	90.7
Osaka Stock, new	73.1	73.2	72.8	72.8
Japan Steel Tube	69.3	69.4	69.2	69.2
Japan Oil	78.5	78.7	78.4	78.4
S. M. Railway	74.3	74.4	74.4	74.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.7	85.9	85.7	85.7
Hitachi Works	77.5	77.8	77.7	77.7
Japan Mining	58.9	58.8	58.8	58.5
Manchuria Ind.	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1

MORE BONDS BOUGHT BY INSURANCE FIRMS

Increased Assistance to Government in Realizing Co-Prosperity Sphere Is Seen

Reflecting the mounting cooperation of domestic life insurance companies with the Government in financially assisting the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, investments in government bonds by 28 leading life insurance companies in Japan during 1941 totaled ¥1,319,470,000, representing a gain of ¥295,119,000 as compared with 1940, the Life Insurance Control Association revealed today.

The association report disclosed that investments in Government bonds amounted to 22.5 per cent of the total investments by life insurance firms during 1941 which aggregated ¥5,871,289,000.

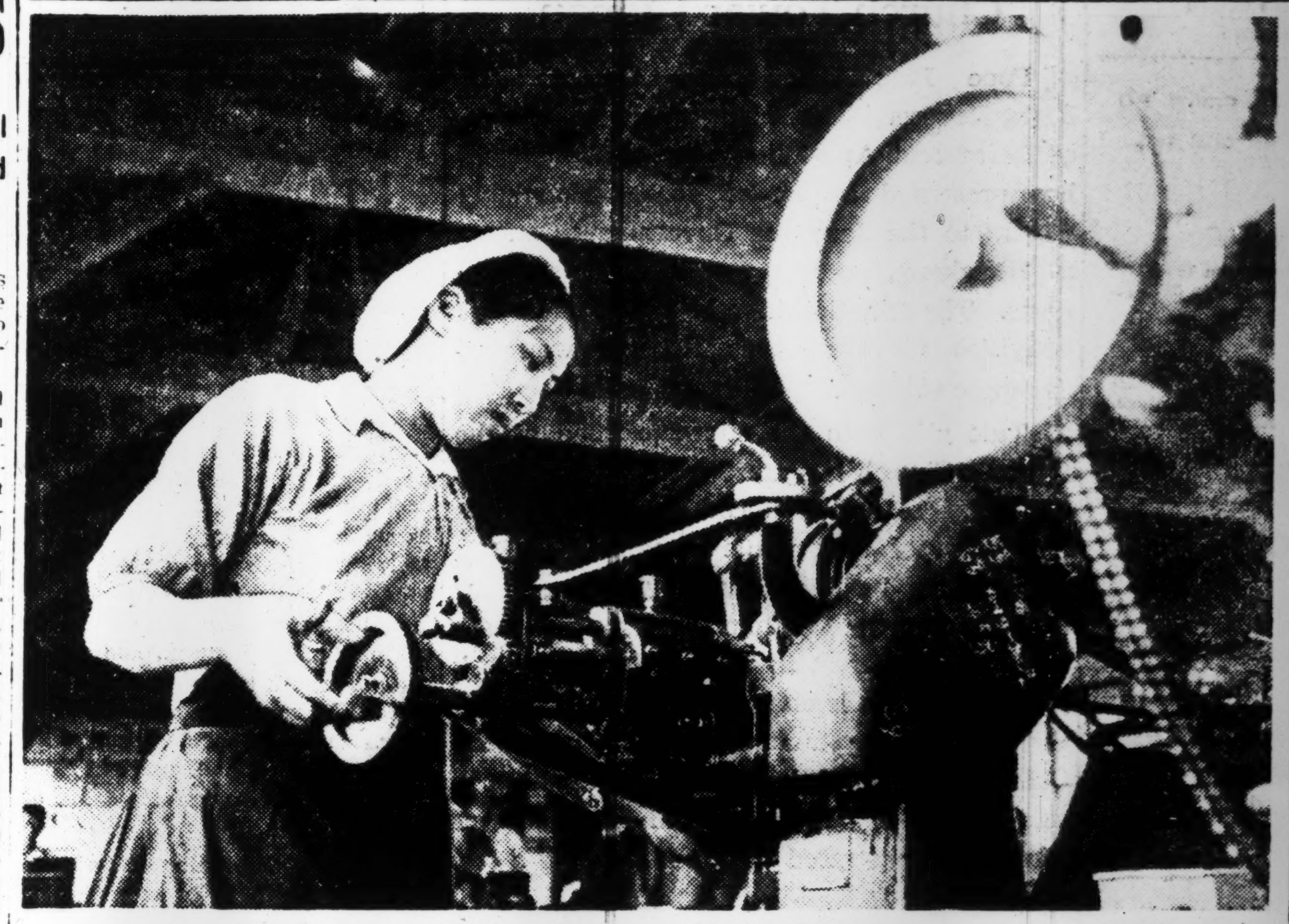
Following are details of the investments by 28 leading life insurance companies in Japan during 1941:

Investments of Life Insurance Companies In 1941

(In ¥1,000)

Investments in	Amount of investments	Percentage in total investments
Government bonds	1,319,470	22.5
Local bonds	73,431	1.3
Agriculture and fishery	19,691	0.3
Mining	151,206	2.7
Metals	343,371	5.8
Textiles	123,700	2.1
Machinery and tools	358,533	6.1
Ceramics	51,521	0.9
Chemical industry	366,992	6.3
Foodstuffs industry	93,991	1.6
Gas, electricity, etc.	578,357	9.0
Miscellaneous ind.	7,493	0.1
Banking	523,217	8.9
Insurance	16,058	0.3
Real estate	66,072	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	371,352	6.3
Misc. investments	816,153	13.9
Loans against securities	324,594	5.5
Immovables in possession	173,273	3.0
Others	82,603	1.4
Total	5,871,289	100.0

From Plower to Machinist



A daughter of rural Japan is here shown manipulating a cutter in one of the innumerable factories that have sprung up in farming areas for the welfare of the agricultural population.

ROOSEVELT UNABLE TO CURB INFLATION

Clumsy Handling of Economic Control Spells Certain Currency Crisis in U.S.

Incompleteness of the government policy and non-submission of the people at large in the United States economic control considerably reduces the resistance power of the country against currency inflation, and this connotes the flimsiness of its internal structure in comparison with other Powers of the world, opines the magazine International Economic Weekly.

By reason of its internal policy heretofore adopted, aiming at the recovery of business prosperity along the same lines as the much disputed New Deal, which was nothing but a policy catering for popularity at considerable expenses in the name of national defense or aid to democracies, wails in checking the progress of inflation which is making steady headway day by day, the magazine explains, although it has not been indifferent to the worsening condition of affairs.

It was the sudden expansion of military expenditure with the opening of the War of Greater East Asia bringing vicious inflation in its wake, to the menace of national life, that forced President Roosevelt to willy-nilly make up his mind to set about the checking of inflation in a positive way. Struggle with currency inflation was thus started on April 27 when he made public the seven counter-measures against inflation.

Cannot Easily Change

However, the magazine points out, the people who have long been infected with liberalistic ideas cannot easily be persuaded to adapt their mode of living to the wartime structure, nor are the various measures for suppression of inflation definite and drastic in spite of the "firm determination" of the President. These unsatisfactory conditions are further aggravated by the inexperienced and clumsy handling of economic control. It is for these reasons, and not as a mere outcome of our wishful observation, that we predict the approach to the United States of an inevitable crisis through currency inflation.

Such incompetence of the Government, and non-cooperative attitude on the part of the people are frequently brought to light since the presidential message relative to the checking of inflation was issued. The manner in which the government and the people are recriminating each other is quite unsightly. The Newsweek, an American magazine, condemns the government policy not only as utterly inefficient but also as being responsible for the skyrocketing of commodity prices in large cities where cases of bankruptcy are occurring in succession, while the New York Times and other newspapers criticize that the President's message does not touch on the fundamental measures for prevention of inflation, but puts stress only upon minor points.

In retaliation to such criticisms the Government attributes the failure in checking inflation to the non-cooperative attitude of the people and particularly to the insincerity of Congress which, according to the claims of Leon Henderson, Chief of the Commodity Price Control Board, and Harold Smith, Chief of the Budget Board of the Treasury Department, was responsible for the increase of balanced prices of agricultural products and wages, because it is the Congress which has the power of execution in regard to the stabilization of wages and the prices of agricultural products.

Gives Up Legislation

Rumors have been rampant that Roosevelt, vexed at the unsuccessful results of his anti-inflation measures, is contemplating sending another message to Congress. In the absence of such a procedure so far, another piece of information, that he had already given up resorting to legislative measures for overcoming the crisis, and that he intends to exclusively adopt administrative steps for prevention of inflation in the future, may turn out true. The Government itself frankly admits the defects of its present policy when it says that the prevailing inflation is chiefly due to the defects in the system of commodity price control and that in order to rectify these faults it contemplates establishing the Commodity Control Board to which the right of commodity-price control, heretofore invested in the Commodity Price Control Board, will be transferred.

It is also reported that the Wartime Production Board has sent officials to England, which is well experienced in counter-measures against currency inflation, for the purpose of having them inspect ways and means of cutting down production of popular commodities. These procedures bespeak the fact that they are ascribing the failure in preventing the worsening of inflation to the faults of the systems, blissfully blind to their own incapability.

Thus in the utter confusion of economic control the United States is precipitating itself down into the abyss of ruin spurred by the series of miserable military defeats. Are they not aware that what is debilitating the "Land of Freedom" from within is nothing but "Freedom?" the magazine concludes.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short term	135.0	.20
N.Y.K., new short-term	94.4	.50
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	103.2	.60
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.55	Same

REICH LEADS WORLD IN SYNTHETIC DYES

Produced 64,000 Metric Tons In 1938—Industry Developed In Other Countries Too

"It is universally admitted that the synthetic dye industry plays an important role from the viewpoint of national defense inasmuch as dyestuff factories are readily convertible into gunpowder factories," says an article in the latest number of the Kokusei Graph, reviewing the historical development of this line of industry in various countries.

The gist of the article follows:

"It will be recalled that prior to World War I, dyestuffs turned out in Germany amounted to 80 per cent of the world output, and that next in output came Switzerland, Britain, France, Russia and America. Due, however, to the encouragement subsequently given by the various countries, this line of industry has developed all over the world of late years.

"In spite of the noticeable fall in Germany's output in recent years, the country still leads the world in the production of synthetic dyes. During 1938 she turned out 64,000 metric tons and shipped abroad 23,000 metric tons against 39,000 metric tons during the preceding year. The fall in exports seems to be attributable to her poor trade with the Eastern markets.

"During 1939 the United States turned out 54,517 metric tons of dyestuffs. As for Britain, she turned out 29,483 metric tons during 1940 or more than 90 per cent of her domestic consumption.

"The following list shows the annual outputs of dyestuffs in various countries from 1937 to 1940 inclusive (in metric tons):

	1937	1938	1939	1940
Germany	78,000	64,000	*	*
U.S.A.	55,300	36,858	54,517	*
Britain	28,697	20,639	25,061	29,483
Soviet Russia	25,000	*	*	*
Italy	12,000	*	*	*
France	10,500	*	*	*
Switzerland	7,500	*	*	*

* Figures not available.

AUXILIARY AGENCY ASKED FOR SOUTH

Commerce, Industry Chamber Presents Two Recommendations to Ministry

Two recommendations of importance were made to the Commerce and Industry Ministry by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry Wednesday, in accordance with the decisions passed at the meeting of the officials of the organization August 19, urging the necessity of establishing some machinery auxiliary to the economic department of Japan's military administration in the southern regions, says the Chugai.

One of the two documents was entitled "A Recommendation Concerning the Establishment of an Economic Auxiliary Agency Composed of Medium and Small Traders and Manufacturers under the Control of the Japanese Officials in Charge of the Military Economic Administration in Southern Regions," and the other "A Recommendation Concerning the Principle of the Adjustment of Retail Business."

The auxiliary agency to be formed under Japanese officials in charge of the military economic administration in the southern regions is to be detailed for various duties, under the direction of the competent authorities, concerning the production, gathering, and distribution of commodities throughout the southern regions as well as in connection with the guidance of the Chinese and native merchants in those regions. The Japanese to join the proposed auxiliary agency are to be selected from among medium and small traders and manufacturers in keeping with the industrial adjustment now under way at prominent commercial and industrial centers of the country.

In the second recommendation, the following points are emphasized in view of the important nature of the matter:

Gov't Aid Sought

(1) In case a proprietor of any business is taken into an industry urgently important for the State, measures should be enforced in order to enable his family to carry on the business.

(2) The State subsidy should be increased to secure the living of all people changing their occupation in accordance with the policy of the Government, the mutual aid system be strengthened, and exceptions be recognized to the regulations concerning initial wages.

(3) A system must be established for payment of a retiring allowance to all commercial and industrial employes to be discharged.

(4) Some of the parties who are either discontinuing or changing their occupations should be appointed as members of the proposed auxiliary agency for the facilitation of military economic administration in the southern regions.

(5) Numerous members of chambers of commerce and industry should be authorized to take part in the duties of the Medium and Small Trades and Industries Reform Committees to be established in various prefectures in Japan Proper.

(6) The policy of the authorities must be made clear to the public concerning the disposal of the industrial guilds, agricultural, forestry and aquatic industry bodies, department stores and the like throughout the country.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1942

Going From Bad to Worse

Combined British, American and de Gaullist troops have attempted a landing near Dieppe in North France and failed. That this landing operation was participated in by one division of troops provided with numerous tanks and armored cars and reinforced by a powerful air force shows that it was on a scale much larger than any of the similar operations previously attempted. Seeing, however, that the French coast is particularly strongly defended by the Germans, it was obvious that this strong line of defense could not possibly be broken through by a force only one division strong, and it is more than probable that the Allies were not themselves blind to this fact. How was it, then, that they had the foolhardiness to undertake this risky venture?

There has been constant talk in the Allied camp of the establishment of a second front ever since the outbreak of the Soviet-German war. Indeed, it is said that the visit of Viacheslav M. Molotov, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to London and Washington this spring and the visit of Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, to Moscow quite recently were mainly for the purpose of discussing this "second front" problem. The British and American Governments are believed to have promised the Soviet Government to establish a second front by the end of this year, on the occasion of the visit of the Soviet Foreign Commissar to London and America, but the subsequent developments of the war situation have been such as to render the redemption of this Anglo-American pledge absolutely impossible. Thanks to the successive victories in the war with the Soviet Union, the Germans have established control over the Ukraine and the larger part of South Russia, while by bringing the northern and central parts of the Caucasus under their sway, the Germans have put the Soviet command of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in serious jeopardy. At the same time, Germany's position has been so firmly established in the European Continent that it is regarded as invulnerable both strategically and economically. In the Mediterranean, Axis superiority is being steadily established, as the outcome of the recent battle in the Western Mediterranean amply testifies. In Libya, not a single British soldier is now left while the Axis troops who have advanced into Egypt are exerting pressure on the British forces in the Mediterranean and in West Asia. In East Asia, both Britain and America have had their position completely undermined as the result of successive reverses in the War of Greater East Asia, and their command of the Indian Ocean is also jeopardized seriously. The position of Britain and America have, indeed become so unstable that they cannot even hope to safeguard their own security. It is obvious, in such circumstances, that they cannot afford to render any valuable help to the Soviet Union.

The very fact that Winston Churchill had to pay a personal visit to Moscow despite his advanced age bears witness to the serious predicament in which the Allies are placed. Lest they should lose their northern ally because of their incompetence, Britain and America sent their representatives all the way to Moscow to vow fidelity to the Soviet Premier. In undertaking the landing operation which ended in a fiasco, Winston Churchill was prompted by the desire to give some tangible proof of the Allied fidelity to the Soviet Union. That Britain and America attempted what they knew to be impossible is illustrative of the delicateness of their relationship with the Soviet Union. Their action was, in effect, nothing but a play deliberately put up to humor the Soviet Union. In a military sense, it was a counter-offensive which offered no prospect of success from the beginning. In any case, the fact that they attempted another landing operation and it ended in utter failure proves once again both the efficiency of German defenses and the Allied inability to set up a second front.

Benevolence of Catholic Church Toward Japan

Pope Pius XII, acting through the Right Reverend Mgr. Henry Valtorta, Bishop of Leros and Apostolic Vicar of Hongkong, has presented a gift of 45,000 Hongkong dollars to the Japanese Government-General at Hongkong, according to recent news reports. The donation is to be used for various activities for the consolation of wounded Japanese soldiers.

This gift from the supreme head of the Catholic Church is a most gracious one which the Japanese nation sincerely appreciates. It affords proof that while remaining strictly neutral as befits a world-wide religious organization, the Catholic Church possesses a benevolent interest in the constructive work in which Japan is engaged. It is evidence of the broad understanding on the part of the Catholic Church of the true international position of Japan, an understanding which was clearly demonstrated in the welcoming a few months ago of Ken Harada, the first official special envoy of the Japanese Government to the Vatican.

This evidence of the Supreme Pontiff's friendly concern in the welfare of Japanese soldiers must come as a great disappointment to our enemies who in their propaganda have sought to paint the Japanese in lurid colors as the enemies of religion and civilization. Our enemies have tried to picture us as intolerant fiends out to strangle all religions. But the attitude of the Catholic Church gives the lie to our enemies. It confounds their propaganda. It proves that in the eyes of a fair and objective observer whose chief concern is in the spiritual welfare of all mankind, Japan is engaged in a constructive mission in the world and the Japanese soldiers who are wounded in the course of carrying out this duty are deserving of the consolation of the Catholic Church.

This attitude of the Catholic Church, which is proving so embarrassing to the Allied propagandists, presents a puzzling problem to the enemy believers. The squirings of their conscience, torn between the straight truth of the Vatican and the tortuous lies of their Government propagandists, are well reflected in the equivocal sophistries of an editorial letter printed in The Sphere, a London journal, on the occasion of Special Envoy Harada's reception at the Vatican. Says this confused enemy publication:

"The keys of St. Peter fit the locks of Heaven's and Hell's gates. Whether we be heretics or of the faithful, we shall be well advised to defer judgment until we have heard the summing-up, and have before us all evidence for forming a verdict. That some explanation is called for from the Vatican, no one can dispute. Until it comes, it is inevitable that among the faithful, as among the heretics, there must be searchings and suspicion, doubt and sorrow. If ever there was a time when leaders of courage should bravely declare for Paul and not for Apollos, it is today. If ever it was apt to use the key of Heaven's gate, rather than the key of Hell's gate, it is today. Perhaps the representative of St. Peter, whose responsibility to Christendom was never before so great and so urgent, has a perfectly sound, acceptable and logical explanation to offer, and one free from casuistry and politics. If there be none such, there will at least be some excuse for being a heretic."

As this quotation proves, it must be difficult indeed for our enemies to reconcile the attitude of the Church with their own vile propaganda. But as for the rest of the world, it is easy to choose between the two as to where the truth lies.

A Year Ago Today

— August 23, 1941 —

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Japan's wartime economy was thrown into high gear today with the adoption of a new Material Mobilization Plan by the Government. The new plan is fully equipped to meet the changing international situation. Four-pointed in its aim, the plan seeks a speedy expansion of the national defense facilities, firm establishment of self-sufficiency in vital goods and materials within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, assurance of a supply of the daily necessities to meet at least the minimum requirements of the people and attainment of strict and perfect coordination between the material mobilization plan and the maritime transportation plan.

* * *

Berlin military authorities announced that during the first two months of the Soviet-German war the Soviet losses, including dead and prisoners, totaled approximately 5,000,000 men, of which 1,200,000 were prisoners. On the side of material losses, available reports indicated that the Soviets lost more than 11,000 planes, 14,000 tanks and a corresponding number of guns, including anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns destroyed or captured.

Biography of Lt.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita

Chapter I

February 15, 1942, dawned an inspiring day for the Japanese people, for it was on this day that "impregnable" Singapore finally fell. Before the onslaught of the Japanese Forces, which had swept southward across the Malayan peninsula, quelling and scattering the British troops before them like frightened deer, the British stronghold in East Asia, that stronghold which Britain had boasted could withstand the storm of mighty attack, and which she proclaimed to the world she was determined to defend to its last, collapsed in seven short days of concentrated attack and unfolded from its heights the flag of the Land of the Rising Sun.

At 7:50 in the evening of the same day, through the director of the Intelligence Department of the Imperial Headquarters came the announcement:

"Singapore has fallen! Singapore has fallen, and with its fall Japan has definitely achieved that position strategically important in uprooting the aggressive designs of Britain and America from East Asia. In the hearts of one hundred million Japanese there now burns an unshakable confidence that Japan will emerge ultimately victorious in her struggle with the Anglo-American powers, for she has achieved that position ultimately necessary for the assurance of her victory. She has now at her command the vast wealth of the natural resources from all parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, consolidating her position and enabling her to carry on a campaign against the enemy for a decade, for a century. We proudly proclaim to the world that with the fall of Singapore the crucial situation of the Greater East Asia War has definitely headed Japan for ultimate success."

Offers to Surrender

February 15, 1942, dawned a day on which the history of East Asia was to be rewritten, for it was on this day that Major Wilde, bearing the white flag of truce, and representing the British army, accompanied by two of his colleagues, appeared before the advancing Marutani detachment of the Japanese Army.

From early morning the siege had been long and furious, and afternoon of the same day still saw the fortified enemy firing their heavy guns against the attacking Japanese Forces. In the distance a multitude of green and red roofed dwelling houses perched contentedly upon a small knoll. Behind them a dense forest lay darkly silhouetted, tranquil and stately. Under the hot sun, heavy Japanese guns broke the rustic harmony of the suburban, residential district. Below, a steady stream of Japanese cohorts was resolutely advancing toward the enemy line. Above, scores of Japanese war planes were pirouetting dangerously over the smouldering island city.

Suddenly a solitary white flag appeared near the dark forest, a lonely, an inarticulate symbol of defeat. It was not yet three o'clock in the afternoon. Just as the main central body of the Japanese Forces was about to make its charge upon the enemy, the latter hoisted the symbolic, white flag from the heights of the BMBC Radio Broadcasting Station. Shortly after, on the 125 meter hill, fluttered a similar emblem of defeat.

Excitement ran high among the Japanese troops. Across the mind of every Japanese soldier there instantaneously flashed the thought "Surrender!" Like lightening, the official message of the enemy's surrender flashed from detachment to detachment of the Japanese Army.

Overhead the sun beat steadily, intensely, upon the panorama enacted on the residential district on the knoll.

Delegation Arrives

At three o'clock, bearing the white flag of truce, a delegation arrived at the northwestern sector of the first line of the Japanese Army to convey the official message of truce. With the arrival of the official messengers, the bombardment immediately ceased, and the island of Singapore, which had been shocked to its very foundation by the deafening fire of seven days' bombardment, once again settled to solemn, prepossessing stillness.

Accompanied by three of his men, [illegible] British army at Singapore, arrived at the headquarters of the Japanese central force to notify the British readiness to surrender. Promising to return at 5:30 to negotiate an agreement he left the headquarters with the written Japanese terms of truce.

Seven o'clock in the evening saw the historic meeting between the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Malaya, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, and the Commander-in-Chief in Malaya, Lieutenant-General Arthur E. Percival, at the Ford Motor Factory, situated at the foot of Bukit Timah.

Upon their arrival at the designated destination, Lieutenant-General Percival and his three subordinates were ushered into a room to await the arrival of the Japanese officer. About fifteen minutes later, accompanied by ten members of his staff, the Lieutenant-General arrived, and with the delegation complete, the representatives of the two hostile forces gathered in the neighboring room under the sanctity of truce.

The room, about eight Japanese mat size, was small, but with its warm, cream-colored walls exceedingly light. As the ponderous figure of the Lieutenant-General, a six footer weighing more than 200 pounds appeared at the entrance of the room, a sudden voice called "Salute!" In answer to the sharp command, the Japanese officers, the British officers, one and all, simultaneously arose and saluted him.

There was not much to be discussed concerning the terms of British surrender, for Lieutenant-General Yamashita, the undisputed ruler of the situation, demanded the answer to his terms in definite "Yes" or "No".

"We have come here to conclude an agreement of truce with the Japanese Army." The British officer's voice was low and indistinct, now a murmur, now a whisper.

"NO!" Lieutenant-General Yamashita's answer came sharp and unhesitant. "We want the unconditional surrender of the British army. We have handed you our terms for surrender, and all we want to know is whether you manifest your attitude to our demands in terms of 'yes' or 'No.'"

"It is 7:15 according to the Japanese time. We cannot possibly give a definite reply to your demands before dark." Indecision quavered in the British officer's voice.

"We want to know whether you accept approximately all of our terms. Unless we come to some sort of agreement on this point, neither this conversation nor the negotiation will make any headway. With nightfall, the Japanese Forces will renew their attack upon the British.

"Unless the British forces shall have disarmed and surrendered by ten o'clock tonight, we will commence our attack on Singapore. I seriously advise you to cease fire upon the Japanese Army."

"As soon as I reach the British headquarters, I will issue an order to the effect," parried Lieutenant-General Percival.

"In that case, we shall be obliged to hold the British Commander-in-Chief and the Chief of Military Administration in custody." The Japanese officer's voice was quiet, decisive, final. The silence which oppressed the room was pregnant with hidden thoughts. Unspoken thoughts countered with carefully hidden feelings; it was the struggle of two men, one from the East, one from the West—the twain that shall never meet—and it was the West which retreated before the force of the East.

"We will stop the bombardment by ten o'clock tonight."

The silence heaved a soft sigh, and once again settled in relaxation. Following the discussion of a few minor points, Lieutenant General Percival signed the statement of surrender, and at 7:50, only thirty five short minutes since the delegation gathered in the cream-colored room to culminate an agreement, the destiny of Singapore was placed in the hands of the Japanese.

Soft Spoken Man

A quiet, soft-spoken man of few words, Lieutenant-General Yamashita has always been a soldier—from the care-free days of childhood, through adolescence, to adulthood, the army has enticed him and lured him, and he has answered its call. [illegible] dreamed that a boy with sharp, penetrating eyes, thick, straight eyebrows, close, resolute mouth, would some day become the focal point of the world, would one day quell the pride of the proud and mighty British Army.

Some critics assert that, as an army officer, Lieutenant-General Yamashita shares the qualities of the late Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama or the late General Gentaro Kodama. Certain it is that in the battle of Singapore he has shown remarkable military genius and diplomatic strategy. As the commanding officer of the Japanese troops in Malaya, his responsibilities were heavy, but with efficient mastery and careful guidance of a perfectly controlled army he has achieved that aim which was entrusted in his care.

His was not a regular, systematized routine of military operation. His plan of campaign appeared on the surface a haphazard, indeterminate one, but beneath its random organization, there ran a deep, unquenchable undercurrent of faith and conviction of an ultimate victory. Consistently intercepting and forestalling the various tactics and strategems of the enemy, he finally undermined their confidence and laid the stage for that scene which took place on the fifteenth of February.

The military operations at Malaya, in the eyes of the Japanese military authorities, were regarded with extremely keen interest, for, from the standpoint of military strategy, they were of vital, crucial importance. The expeditionary force to Malaya consisted of picked men, men experienced in hardship and sweat, men who knew the suffering of sweltering heat, grime, men who knew the urgent necessity of strict obedience and perfect coordination. In cooperation with the army was Japan's great navy, commanded by one of her most impetuous and most daring of admirals. The best of Japan's Army and Navy, in perfect unison and cooperation, concentrated their attack upon the British at Singapore.

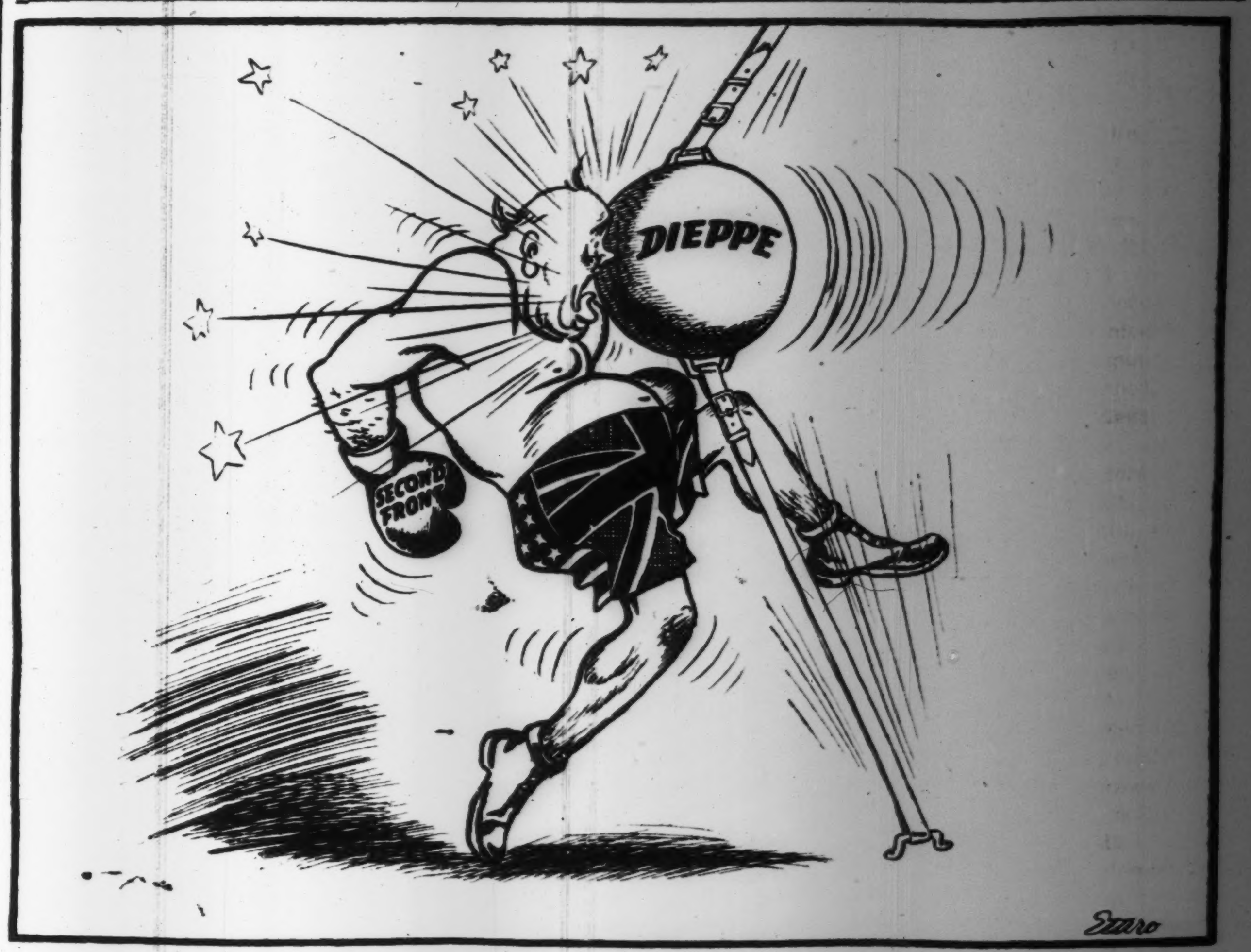
United Efforts

It was through the unquestioning effort, the perfect unison of every man, from the commanding officer down to the lowest private, that that goal for which they had striven so grimly came to rest in their outstretched hands. It was the unselfish sharing of hardships and sufferings of men who fought side by side, of men who forgot the formalities of rank and class, of officers who charged shoulder to shoulder with common privates, which paved the road upon which they so resolutely advanced. It was the blood of 3,300 men who gave their lives for a cause in which they believed that destroyed the foundation of Britain's stronghold and caused the mighty fortress of Singapore to crumble and fall. It was to these dead that, following his entry into the city of Singapore, Lieutenant-General Yamashita dedicated a simple ceremony of consolation.

With the fall of Singapore, there arose the question of making a triumphant entry into the city. Quietly firm in his opposition, Lieutenant-General Yamashita stated, "The war is not yet over. It has just begun, and there is much to do. We must prepare for the next battle." Following the simple ceremony for the souls of the dead, he dispatched several letters to the various detachments in appreciation of the heroism and courage with which they fought at Singora, Kota Bharu, and other powerful footholds of Britain in Malaya. Quietly, unostentatiously, the Lieutenant-General went about his duties, formulating the plans for military operations in Borneo.

(This biography of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Malaya, is condensed from a recent best-seller entitled "Shogun Yamashita Tomoyuki" written by Shunichiro Ito and Takuro Matsuzawa. It is published by Takachiho Shobo.)

Needs More Practise



NANKING CURRENCY ACHIEVES BIG VICTORY OVER OLD FAPI

Position of Central Reserve Bank of China Notes Strengthened by Recent Actions

By NOBUO IMURA
(From the Koa)

Parallel with the triumphant march of the War of Greater East Asia, the currency planning of Central China has come out with flying colors. The new currency, known as the note of the Central Reserve Bank of China, has been firmly established under the aegis of the powerful Japanese military scrip.

The currency system or situation as obtained in Central China preceding the outbreak of the current hostilities was a big problem. It was a triangle problem formed by the Army scrip, the new Nanking currency, and the old fapi or Chungking dollar of the Chungking regime. And the fapi which was convertible into American and British money, further complicated the situation.

The military scrip had for its mission the acquisition of commodities in the occupied area and the general rehabilitation of Central China. And in connection with this latter work it had a hard fight with the fapi at Shanghai, where the latter was entrenched behind a maze of financial background in the foreign settlements.

The Nanking note was born on January 6, 1941, with the founding of the Central Reserve Bank of China at Nanking. And when on January 20 its branch was opened in Shanghai, the event proved a cause of considerable commotion to the financial circles of that place. The mission to which the new institution was dedicated was the economic reconstruction of Central China under a new order and the stabilization of livelihood by providing the populace with a sound and healthy currency. And yet by remaining hooked up with the old fapi, it looked for the break, marking time, waiting for the old medium to start its down-hill trend.

Big Problem in Past

But with the Chinese people in general, the state of the old fapi was a serious problem. Though conscious of its declining value, they could not afford to forsake it, for it represented their economic life and with it were identified all their worldly holdings. Had they abandoned it, their livelihood would have been immediately disturbed.

Then Japan, in consultation with the Nanking Government, stepped in the breach. The idea was to keep the people's living the least disturbed and undermined, not by dropping the old fapi, but by continuing it, and this in the face of the fact that the fapi was being increasingly issued by irresponsible Chungking. At the same time, Japan had to take care of the commodity supply situation, to see that it was fairly and smoothly maintained. However, as long as Japan and Nanking held the upper hand over the financial situation, there was no harm in leaving the Nanking currency linked with the old fapi. This was in line with the watchful waiting game, though the depreciation was anticipated to develop but gradually.

The first definite reaction set in motion was on March 9 of this year when the Shanghai branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank announced that hereafter the exchange on the Army scrip shall be confined to the new Nanking note and that the exchange rate on the fapi was to be governed by regular market quotations. Then on the 31st of the same month the hitherto maintained par between the old medium and new note was severed. Came on May 21 a joint announcement by the Japanese and Nanking authorities to set the value of the scrip at 18 yen for 100 yuan of the new note.

Following these announcements a gradual depreciation of the old fapi set in. No rallies took place and within two months the old fapi had dropped down to one-half the value of the new note. The old fapi which was outstanding before the outbreak of the China Affair was 1,400,000,000 yuan but in April, 1942, the amount was 25,000,000,000 yuan.

Continues to Decline

The declining tendency was continued, only now it was the new note that came to its rescue. The old fapi was maintained at 2:1 parity. The idea was to keep it from hitting the bottom, as otherwise the general public would be hit too hard and the stability of the money market too hopelessly disturbed. Thus virtually holding the old legal tender at arm's length, the new note was now able to hold its old competitor's life or death at its mercy.

It may be pertinent to mention what our Finance Minister said in this connection on May 27, his announcement running substantially as follows:

"Some time ago the Nanking Government, through its effectual severance of parity between its new note and the old legal tender, enhanced the value of its own notes. And on the 21st of this month, under close cooperation with our Government, exchange quotations between the military scrip and the new Nanking currency were determined. This was done to maintain stability, with the object of consolidating economy. And in pursuance of this policy the Nanking Government declared a general exchange of the old fapi for the new note to take place in important commercial centers in Central China. The troublesome old fapi will as surely go down as the Chungking régime; it will meet the same fate as that of its master."

At best, the old fapi represents the old order of affairs or the mainten-

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